

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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Review of the Week.

IN all probability the end of the present month will see the end of the present session of Parliament. The signs of approaching holidays are sufficiently plain without reference to the state of the Thames, or even to the explanations of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER as to the "conduct of the public business." Country papers tell us the prospects of the coming harvest are highly satisfactory, particularly as regards the partridges, which are ascertained to be plentiful and strong. The news from the moors is such as to make the hearts of the landlords flutter with thoughts of improved rentals for their "shootings"—with expectations that will mount prodigiously with the announcement that the PRINCE CONSORT has taken the shootings of Girsheel, the property of Mr. FARQUHARSON, of Invercauld. We have, however, the direct testimony of Mr. DISRAELI that the session is nearly over, and that Government are desirous of doing everything to facilitate the work of Parliament, and to bring its labours to a "satisfactory" conclusion.

With this intent, India Bill No. 3 (modified, or to be modified, by the introduction of amendments equal in bulk to its original self) has been pushed vigorously forward in committee. One thing has been very remarkable during the late debates—it is that Lord PALMERSTON has lost ground at every step, some of the majorities against him being strikingly large. Ministers have, in fact, so trimmed their course as to render serious opposition to their Indian Bill out of the question, and the chances appear to be in favour of their carrying it pretty nearly in their own form, whatever that may finally be. On the whole of the details of the Council Lord STANLEY has been successful with the House, to the manifest disadvantage of the Opposition, if there can be said to be any Opposition at the present moment.

Lord DERRY has returned to business in time to have one more last word on the subject of admitting Jews into Parliament. He accepts Lord LUCAN's mode of settlement in preference to that of Lord LYNCHURST, Lord LUCAN proposing that each House shall have the liberty of admitting by resolution those whose conscientious scruples forbid them to use the words "on the true faith of a Christian." Lord LYNCHURST proposing that a member of the Jewish persuasion should take his seat in the regular way. A majority of 143 against 97 was in favour of the bill being read a second time; the

triumph of the measure, therefore, is pretty well assured, and, if the opinion of the bulk of the people goes for anything, Jews will take their place in Parliament without danger either to the religion or to the constitution of England.

Another triumph, the reward of temperate persistence, has been achieved in the House of Commons; that is, the passage through committee of Lord BURY's Marriage Law Amendment Bill. The opposition to this most wholesome measure fairly broke down, and General THOMPSON, amid shouts of laughter, disposed of the arguments that have been so long relied upon by those who hold the Levitical law as binding upon all peoples to the end of time. Perhaps General THOMPSON did not go much beyond the mark when he said that "ninety-nine persons out of a hundred objected to the present state of the law." What is certain is, that a thrill of pleasure will run from end to end of the country at the assurance of the rehabilitation of thousands of guiltless women and children under the ban of the present barbarous law.

But the Church has been active upon another question, namely, Lord STANHOPE's motion for an address to HER MAJESTY, with the view of disencumbering the Book of Common Prayer of certain services, referring to events which have ceased to have any significance, and to persons whose memory it is needless to invoke. The whole bench of bishops fought for the retention of the whole of the present Prayer-book absurdities, in their dread of admitting the point of the reformatory wedge. The motion, however, with a slight alteration, was agreed to. The representatives of the Church have been in a better state of mind with reference to the subject of the Sequestration of Livings. Recent scandals have brought the evils of the present condition of the law into painful prominence, and Lord ST. LEONARDS inquired of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, on Tuesday evening, whether he intended to introduce a bill having in view the deterrent of incumbents from getting into debt on the security of their livings, and to compel them to reside and perform their duties although their livings were under sequestration. Lord REDFORD made a remark that went to the heart of the question: he said that, "when the difficulties were of such a character that they could not be met by any reasonable arrangement, he thought the living ought to be declared vacant, and some other person instituted who could command the respect of the parishioners." At present a sequestered living leaves the parish to the spiritual charge of an ill-paid

and possibly incompetent curate, to the manifest wrong and injury of the ratepayers. A measure is being prepared to meet the evil, but will not be ready for presentation to the House before next year.

The Members' Freedom from Arrest Bill—the natural pendant of the Abolition of Qualification Bill—has passed the second reading with the handsome majority of 129 to 75. The strongest objection that was urged to the measure was, that at times of political crises gentlemen who had "contracted pecuniary obligations which they could not meet," might be subject to pressure for party purposes; but such an objection faded away before the answering argument of Mr. HUNT, the mover of the second reading of the bill, that no such honourable members should act as the chairmen of railway committees, or of any other committees which dealt with important interests.

Still the talk is of committees and of commissions, and of inquiries into the state of the Thames. If it were possible, even now, when the horrid stench is almost enough to drive Parliament out of its magnificent place of meeting, there are honourable members who would deny that there is anything very wrong about the river, and one has denounced the extravagance of spending four or five thousand pounds in disinfecting the sewage before emptying it into the fermenting Thames. Fortunately, while these points are being discussed and rediscussed, the heat of the weather has been greatly reduced; the dangers that were imminent last week being, therefore, for the moment averted. But the question of a proper drainage of vast London must be settled, and the sum, whether it be five, ten, or fifteen millions, must be found to save London from being plague-stricken, if not this coming autumn, perhaps within half a dozen summers.

The prominent fact in the late news from India is, that the notorious Gwalior contingent has at last been dealt with, and sharply chastised. For a long time past it had been concentrated at Calpee, as if waiting and preparing to make some great movement against the European forces. Whatever may have been the intentions of the leaders of this force, they have all been frustrated by the successful operations of Sir HUGH ROSE, who, after fighting his way steadily forward for weeks, drove them out of their stronghold panic-stricken, and with the loss of an enormous quantity of stores and ammunition, fifty guns, and twenty-four standards. A vigorous pursuit of the enemy, who fled almost without firing a shot, resulted in the slaughter of five hundred

of them; and one of the telegraphic accounts mentions that "a rabble," of some three or four thousand flying across the Doab, apparently towards Oude, had been nearly dispersed by General LUGARD. The sun is the most formidable enemy with which our troops have to contend; but the health of the army is, upon the whole, surprisingly good.

The point of greatest interest in the foreign news of the week is the decision of the Neapolitan Tribunal of Maritime Captures in the case of the *Cagliari*. That tribunal has declared that the capture of the vessel was legal, and that the proprietors and captain are to pay the costs of the proceedings of the court. The question, as one of the *Turin* papers says, now is, Will the Neapolitan authorities proceed to the seizure of any other vessel belonging to the proprietors of the *Cagliari* in the event of their failing to pay the said costs? So that the case seems likely to be opened again on a new ground, if this last move is not merely an insolent flourish on the part of Naples. Whatever may be the intentions of the Neapolitan Government, Sardinia is at the present moment in the best possible condition to deal with her. Of the confidence which is felt in the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL we have a significant indication in the fact that 40,000,000fr. have just been advanced to it by ROTHSCHILD of Paris, and by the Commercial Bank of Turin.

"Another railway accident" has occurred, and seventeen or eighteen persons have been injured—several frightfully. The accident happened on the Ramsgate and Margate branch of the South-Eastern Railway on Wednesday. It appears that a train, composed of first, second, and third-class carriages, was approaching the Chilham station from London, when the crank-axle of the engine broke, and part of the train was shattered to pieces. We have yet to wait the result of the inquiry which will in due course be instituted into the origin of this melancholy affair. At present, the occurrence appears to have been purely accidental; but the keenest scrutiny must be made,—for it may, after all, turn out that a proper watchfulness would have led to another engine being chosen.

REFORM OF THE LONDON CORPORATION.—The report of the Corporation Inquiry Committee of the Court of Common Council, with reference to the bill before Parliament for the reform of the City government, was received at a meeting of the Court on Monday, and agreed to. Mr. Deputy Harrison then made the following motion:—"That, in the opinion of this Court, every effort should be made to secure the passing of the Bill for the Regulation of the London Corporation during the present session, provided that the clauses confiscating the property of the citizens be expunged, and compensation be given instead thereof." This motion—with the addition of the words, "and that the amendments proposed by Sir James Duke be submitted to the committee of the House of Commons"—was agreed to, and was referred to the committee, to carry out as they might be advised.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—After the late thunder-storm, a deposit resembling sulphur was observed in several places in the neighbourhood of Inverness. At Frezburn, it lay on the road and grass in some places to a depth of nearly half an inch. At Craighton cottage, Kessock, the deposit was observed on the top of water caught in a cask from the roof of the house, like a thick cream. The sulphurous substance was skimmed off and dried on a piece of flannel. When dry it was a fine powder, and when thrown into the fire ignited exactly like gunpowder, making a slight fizzing noise. Unfortunately none was preserved beyond what was experimented on in this way. A boat at Craighton was powdered all over with the same substance; and a countryman living on the height near Kilmuir says that near his house, in the space of what an ordinary washing-tub would cover, he could lift the powder with a spoon. The heavy rains have since washed it all away.—*Inverness Courier*.

A GOOD SWIMMER.—The son of Captain Smith, of the schooner *Sheppard A. Mount*, of Brookhaven, Long Island, U.S., was missed from the vessel at half-past eight o'clock, A.M. A heavy sea was running at the time, and it was blowing a nine-knot breeze. The vessel having been searched without effect, it became evident that the boy (who is about fourteen years of age) had fallen overboard; and the vessel was put about to see whether the lad could be discovered. At twelve o'clock he was seen, swimming against the billows. He had taken off most of his clothing, and says he could have kept up for two or three hours more.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, June 28th.

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ROOMS.

In the House of Lords, Lord RAVENSWORTH brought under the consideration of the House the imperfect ventilation of their Lordships' committee rooms, and suggested that the best mode of ventilation would be from the top.

THE THAMES.

The Earl of MALMESBURY announced that the Government had resolved to adopt measures to deodorize the sewers during the hot months of the year, according to a plan that has succeeded extremely well in Leicester. That was the only way they could meet the evil arising from the state of the river at present, and the Government were ready to introduce a bill, if necessary, to provide a guarantee for payment by rates of any expenses that should be incurred. He begged their Lordships to consider that fear is a very ill counsellor: notwithstanding the apprehensions expressed, they should not act in a hurry in this case. To carry out expensive operations, the employment of 500 or 1000 men would be necessary, and those men could not without danger be employed in such works on the river in the present state of the weather. It was much better, therefore, to wait until autumn, when the weather is cooler. Government would take into consideration the further measures necessary, and not a moment would be lost in adopting such measures when the workmen could be safely employed on the river.—Lord BROUGHAM suggested the appointment of a responsible body, operating through the Government, with strong powers to act in the matter. During the first week in August, cholera is frequently prevalent.—In answer to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Earl of MALMESBURY said the bill would entirely apply to the temporary objects that are necessary. The larger measures were under the consideration of the Government.

THE POLITICAL SERVICES OF THE CHURCH.

Earl STANHOPE moved an address to her Majesty, praying her to take into consideration the Royal proclamation of the first year of her reign, commanding the use of the forms of prayer and service made for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, the 29th of May, and the 29th of June; and, should her Majesty see fit, to order the substitution for the said proclamation of one declaring her Majesty's pleasure that only the service appointed for the 29th of June, being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession, shall henceforth be printed and published. The services which he desired to see abolished had been simply founded on Royal proclamations, and not on votes of Convocation, or on Acts of Parliament. He regarded them as blots and stains on the beautiful and majestic Liturgy of the Church of England. A century and a half had elapsed since the most recent of the events celebrated had taken place; and the language of the services is often like that of a party pamphlet. "In the service for the 5th of November we are directed, instead of the prayer for the Church Militant, to use another, in which thanks are returned to Almighty God, 'who on this day didst miraculously preserve our Church and State from the secret contrivances and hellish malice of Popish conspirators; and on this day also didst begin to give us a mighty deliverance from the cruel tyranny and oppression of the same cruel and bloodthirsty enemies.' And in another part of the same service we are warned against those who are declared, with singular alliteration, to 'turn religion into rebellion and faith into faction.' Now, he wished their Lordships to consider what is implied in this. It is implied that there is some connexion between the tenets of Roman Catholics and the practice of assassination. (Hear, hear.) He was not standing there to defend the errors and corruptions of the Roman Catholic church, but he was bound to say, in all justice and fairness, that in the days of James I. there were many Roman Catholics who were not identified in sentiment with the midnight conspirators who attempted the death of the King and the Parliament; and surely no one would venture to say that, from the Revolution of 1688, when the present form of prayer was established, down to this time, the members of the Roman Catholic Church were to be regarded in the light of conspirators." (Hear.) He proposed to proceed by way of an address to the Crown, rather than by an act repealing the old statute, because, the moment the Crown ceases to provide the services, the statute will become obsolete. Even now, clergymen are not compelled to read these services, as they form no part of the Prayer Book "as by law established." very few churches retain them, and even some cathedrals have recently allowed the custom to lapse. The tendency of such services is to make the Church political; and he thought it would be an advantage to get rid of them.

During the delivery of this speech, his Lordship was interrupted by the LORD CHANCELLOR, who intimated that the Royal assent was about to be given by commission to several bills. Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of this interruption; and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE and Earl GREY were of opinion that nothing but the presence of the sovereign could interrupt a noble Lord who was in possession of the House.—The first of the bills to which the Royal assent was given was

the PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL; the rest were chiefly private bills.

The debate on Earl STANHOPE's motion having been resumed, and his Lordship having finished his speech, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY gave his hearty support to the motion, and was followed on the same side by Lord SAURY, the Bishop of LONDON, the Bishop of OXFORD, the Bishop of CASHIEL, Lord CAMPBELL (who desired to see the daily service in that House for the failure of the Gunpowder Plot abolished), and Lord CRAWFORD (who agreed in the remarks of Lord Campbell, and intimated that, in default of any one else doing so, he would take some steps for effecting the removal of the prayer alluded to).—In the course of his observations, the Bishop of OXFORD said he could not accept these services as proper exponents of the national gratitude and humiliation. They are in a different tone from the prayers of the Church; are too political, too polemical, too epigrammatical; and have none of that chastened devotion which the Liturgy of the Church possessed from the earliest times. He proposed to alter the motion of the noble Earl by omitting the prayer to her Majesty to issue a new proclamation with respect to the service performed on the accession. He wished to leave that service as it is, and thought they should pause before they gave any new authority to it. The other services were prepared by Convocation, and have ecclesiastical authority; but the accession service has no such authority.

On the other hand, the motion was opposed by the Duke of MARLBOROUGH (who, however, admitted that the services might be advantageously modified), the Bishop of BANGOR, Viscount DUNGANNON (who looked on the motion with "alarm"), the Bishop of CUMBERLAND, and Lord REDESDALE.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he did not rise to oppose the motion, but he thought that Earl Stanhope had not taken the best course to effect his object. The noble Earl ought to have asked their Lordships to repeal the statutes, because, if they were repealed, the proclamations would fall to the ground. It was also desirable that the other House should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the question.—Earl STANHOPE having replied, the motion (in the amended form suggested by the Bishop of OXFORD) was carried.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to nine.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL was considered in committee, and several clauses were adopted.

COLLATERIES.

In the evening, Colonel KINGSFOTE asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the decision given by Mr. Howard, upon the memorial presented to him by the colliery proprietors in the Forest of Dean, in July, 1857, was founded on the opinion of the law officers of the Crown; and, if not, whether there would be any objection to take their opinion.—Mr. HAMILTON said the answer of Mr. Howard was not founded upon the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. The provisions of the Act of Parliament in regard to the erection of machinery for mines appeared to be so clear, that it was not considered that the opinion of the law officers could be necessary. Mr. Howard had informed the proprietors that he was ready to afford them every possible means for carrying out their wishes.

FUNDRED DEBT BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, Mr. WILSON moved, as an amendment, "That this House is of opinion that the extraordinary expenditure incurred during a war, beyond what is obtained from taxation, should be raised in the form of terminable loans, the redemption of which should be provided for within a specified period after the return of peace; or if, with a view to greater economy, it is raised by loans in the shape of permanent annuities, that a provision should be made for the liquidation of the same by moderate annual instalments after the war expenditure shall have ceased, from surplus revenue to be provided for that purpose." Enlarging on the themes thus opened, Mr. Wilson observed that, "taking the amount of the National Debt at the commencement of the late war, and the amount at the end of the war, he found that, during that period, the funded and unfunded debt was increased by 29,000,000l.; and by acts passed during the war, obligations were entered into to pay 2,000,000l. of bonds in 1857, 2,000,000l. in 1858, 2,000,000l. in the succeeding year, and 1,000,000l. in 1860. There is also a sinking fund of 1,000,000l. They had liquidated 2,000,000l. of bonds in 1857, and had paid the instalment of the sinking fund; but this year it was proposed by the Government that they should postpone for several years the 2,000,000l. of bonds falling due, and absolutely and for ever repeal the clauses by which the sinking fund of 1,000,000l. was provided." Mr. Wilson recapitulated the history of the National Debt, beginning in 1690, and, returning to the present time, asked what prospect there was of a better state of things. "We had postponed payment of 2,000,000l. Exchequer bonds; other bonds, to a like amount, would fall due next year and in the year following; and this would be taking place concurrently with the reduction and extinction of the income-tax. In 1860, that tax would cease; tea and sugar duties were also to cease to the extent of 7,000,000l.; the liabilities he had mentioned must be met; but, on the other side, there was only a constant

of annuities to the extent of 2,600,000. The unpopularity of the income-tax had been much exaggerated; and he believed that, among the best informed of the community, the income-tax is popular. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh.") He believed nothing would have been easier than for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have retained this year the 2d. which was to come off. What was to be done to meet our liabilities in 1860? It is our duty now, in time of peace, to provide for them, or some of them; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his budget, ought to have made such provision. There is no more difficulty in providing for a sinking fund than for providing for the payment of terminable annuities. It might be said this could only be done out of surplus revenue. But this year there would be none; on the contrary, he believed there would be a deficit, for the Minister at War had already encroached upon the estimated surplus. Much was said about national defence, and their expense; but those expenses are as nothing compared to the interest of our National Debt. The national debt of France cost only 11,000,000. annually, against our 28,000,000. Owing to the development of our resources, consequent on the adoption of free-trade, and our advantages in science and art, Great Britain maintains her position positively; but she does not maintain it relatively to other countries. France, for instance, has increased her exports and imports in a vastly greater ratio than ourselves. He conceived, therefore, that he was bound to bring the subject involved in his resolution before the attention of the House.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER observed that the resolution involved propositions of a very questionable character, and that, if there was to be an inquiry into our finances next session, it might have been as well had Mr. Wilson postponed his motion until then. It was unwise for the House to bind itself by such a resolution. The great objection he had to an artificial sinking fund, created by imposing taxes, was, that it is a mere theoretical arrangement that will not work. The real practical question was, would the House support the law of 1829, which had fulfilled its purpose? We could not have the sinking fund of 1829 and the artificial sinking fund adopted during the war. The former could not be given up except upon a demonstration that it had failed in its object, whereas it had succeeded.—Mr. WILLIAMS denounced the bill as a breach of faith with the public creditor, and a repudiation of an important financial engagement.—Mr. GLADSTONE denied the justice of these strictures, and thought there was much truth in the remarks of Mr. Wilson. He could not, however, vote for the resolution, because he was sceptical as regards a sinking fund, and because Mr. Wilson's views were prospective and theoretical. "The course for the hon. gentleman to take would be to bring forward a direct motion, showing the defects in the financial scheme. The true sinking fund lies in a policy of economy, and it was useless to talk of sinking funds when an extravagant public expenditure meets approbation. He could wish to have heard from the Chancellor of the Exchequer a more rigid doctrine in regard to surplus revenue. In time of peace, it is the duty of Government to make provision for the reduction of the public debt, and he confessed that to his mind it was not a sufficient justification for a deficiency, that in one year there was a bad harvest, or that in another year there had been commercial distress."

Sir G. C. LEWIS said, he was not prepared to support the resolution on the ground of any contract with the public creditor. He admitted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had put the question upon a fair issue, but he disputed the correctness of his theory respecting what he termed a natural sinking fund, resting only upon a surplus, and what he called an artificial sinking fund. He (Sir George) could not but think that a compulsory sinking fund, which is in constant application by the House for the extinction of debt, is a sound and wise principle.—Mr. CARDWELL thought it would not be wise to adopt the resolution, which would be only a new prospective engagement for the reduction of our debt. Nothing is easier than to make such an engagement; the difficulty is to keep it.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY concurred with Mr. Gladstone that the true sinking fund is a rigid spirit of economy.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL differed with Mr. Wilson with respect to the Act of 1829. He believed that that act was founded on a sound principle, and he did not regret that they were going back to it. It was indispensable, in the financial operations of the present year, that there should be a clear surplus revenue; and he did not see that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had provided for such surplus.—Mr. WILLIAM EWART opposed the resolution.—The motion was then negatived, and the bill went through committee.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Captain VIVIAN called attention to the resolution relating to military organization which was adopted by the House on Tuesday the 1st of June. The majority of the House had supported that resolution because they condemned the present system, and he thought they had the fullest evidence that that system had not worked well. That resolution should have been acted on by the Government, and effective steps should have been taken for the promotion of military organization.—The

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER expressed his belief that the resolution was carried much to the surprise of the House. (Hear, hear.) He contended that the course taken by the Government was in conformity with the practice of the House, and that they were not necessarily bound to act on the resolution.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that the Government was not justified in refusing to act on a resolution of the House, even though that resolution was carried by a bare majority. At any rate, if the Government did not intend to act on the resolution in question, they should move the House to rescind it. He did not think it desirable that the House should proceed with the subject in the present session; but he hoped something would be done next session.—General PEARCE denied that there was any divided responsibility in the army.—Colonel NORRIS did not doubt that there was mismanagement in the Crimea; but it was owing to the interference of civilians with the military. (Oh, oh!) "Why, look at the green coffee that was sent out by Sir Charles Trevelyan!" (A laugh.) The motion of the 1st of June was a direct attack on the prerogative of the Crown.—Sir WILLIAM GORDON-CREIGN did not reconcile the division of military authority with the fact that the head of the War Department should be a civilian. He wished to see a limitation of the authority of the Commander-in-Chief.—Mr. ELLISON thought that the subject should be seriously taken up by the House next session.—Sir P. SMITH said that great improvements are being carried out in the army departments.—The subject then dropped.

RAILWAYS AND MARINES IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL. Sir CHARLES NAPIER moved, "that it is the opinion of this House that the sailors and marines in Greenwich Hospital should be allowed to receive their pensions for wounds and injuries, in the same manner that the officers do."—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON suggested that the motion should be postponed to a future day. He admitted that the present system entails hardships which should not exist. But inquiry had been made into the system, and it is now under the consideration of the Admiralty.—Sir GEORGE FICHELL hoped that full justice would be done to their old sailors.—The motion was then withdrawn.

THE PESTIFEROUS STATE OF THE THAMES.

Mr. ROUPPELL called the attention of the House to the noxious state of the Thames, and moved that the House considers it the duty of the Executive Government to take immediate measures for abating this dangerous nuisance.—Sir JOSEPH PAXTON seconded the motion.—Lord JOHN MANNERS and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER gave assurances to the effect that the Government were about to take measures on the subject; and, after some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

WINDMILL ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel BOLIMERO moved "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal commission to inquire into the system upon which the books and stock have been respectively kept at Weeden, as well as the general mode in which the business of the establishment at Weeden has been conducted, the result of such mode of conducting the business, and the state of the books and stock of stores." He complained of gross mismanagement in this establishment, by which the army and the interests of the public suffer, and appealed to the House to sanction the appointment of a Royal commission to investigate the matter.—Mr. GILFILL seconded the motion, and expressed his hope that no opposition would be made to it by members of the late Government, under whom this mismanagement had taken place.—General PEARCE said it was not his intention to resist the appointment of the commission, because he believed it would have the effect of clearing those upon whom reflexions had been unjustly cast.

Ultimately, the motion for going into supply was negatived, and the address was agreed to.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

The CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAH BILL, the CONFIRMATION OF EXECUTORS, &c., BILL, and the ART UNIONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

Mr. HARDY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws concerning the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

The House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

Tuesday, June 29th.

POSTPONEMENT OF BILLS.

The consideration in the HOUSE OF LORDS of the VICTORIA STATION AND PIMICO RAILWAY BILL was adjourned, in order that the First Commissioner of Public Works should be heard by counsel against it.—The second reading of the INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT BILL was postponed by Lord BROUGHAM till next Monday.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE AND SEQUESTERATIONS.

Lord ST. LEONARDS asked the Archbishop of Canterbury whether he intended to introduce a bill for improving the law of sequesterations, with a view to deter incumbents from getting into debt or obtaining advances of money on the credit of their livings, and compelling and enabling them to reside and perform their duties although their livings are under sequestration.

—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY stated that a measure, intended to remedy the defects of the present law, had been prepared, but, as there was little chance of such an act being passed this year, it had been postponed until the next session. The bill enacts that, where the clergyman is necessarily absent from his duty, a much larger stipend would be paid to the curate, and that the curate should be put in possession of the parsonage-house. Further than this, the authorities of the Church thought it was not within their powers to go. Their Lordships then adjourned.

GALWAY FREEMEN DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the committee on this bill was proceeded with, and the first clause was agreed to. An attempt by Mr. BURY (in which the Government joined) to get rid of the bill was defeated by 167 to 90.—Mr. WHITEHEAD then moved an amendment on the first clause, the effect of which was to confine the disfranchisement of voters who have been proved before the commissioners to have given or taken bribes in the last and previous election for Galway.—This was ultimately agreed to, after a good deal of debate; the Chairman was ordered to report progress; and the sitting was suspended till the evening.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

In the evening, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER rose to move that next Tuesday, and every succeeding Tuesday during the session, Government orders should have precedence of notices of motion. He was always reluctant to interfere with the privilege of hon. members, and he should not have placed this motion on the paper had he not felt that it was the general wish of the House that the business of the session should not be retarded. Still, he would not insist on the proposal, if he found it opposed to the wishes of any considerable number of the House. He proposed that the House should avail itself of the convenience of morning sittings as much as possible. There were several bills, including the India Bill, the Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill, and the Scotch Universities Bill, which it was for the public interest should be passed into law in the present session; but he could at present give no further information as to what were the intentions of the Government in regard to the measures on the paper.—The motion was agreed to.

JURIES.

In reply to Colonel SYKES, General PEARCE said that the attention of two committees is being directed to the arming of troops—the small arms committee, which has to test the merits of all descriptions of arms, and a separate committee to test the relative merits of the Whitworth and Enfield rifles. Some delay had occurred in the experiments of the latter committee, owing to the required Whitworth rifles not having been sent in to be tested. Experiments are going on, which he believed would lead to the employment of an improved description of cartridge.

RETIREMENT OF BISHOPS.

In reply to Mr. J. STUART WOHLER, Mr. WALPOLE said that during the present session it was not intended to introduce any general measure to facilitate the retirement of bishops disabled by infirmity or old age. With regard to a future session, the question is one of such difficulty that he must decline to give any pledge on the subject.

CORPORATION OF LONDON BILL.

Replying to Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. WALPOLE said he saw no prospect of the Corporation Bill passing this session.—In answer to Mr. WOHLER, the Home Secretary stated that the Government had received a communication from the City of London, unanimously agreed to by the Common Council, praying that the bill might be proceeded with; but, he added, "within two hours I have received a memorial from the Liberty of London praying me not to proceed with the bill." (A laugh.)

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Mr. DUFF inquired whether the Government had been informed of, or believed in, the existence of any agreement, written or verbal, between Austria and the Porte, whereby the former Power engaged to give assistance to the latter in case of an outbreak in European Turkey.—Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD observed that the question was a comprehensive and an unprecedented one, and he doubted whether any advantage could be derived by the House or the country from questions so vague and of such a roving character. No information of the nature described had been received by the Government.

HAINAULT ALLOTMENT.

Mr. CAIRNS called the attention of the House to the expenditure incurred in the Department of Woods and Forests on the Crown Allotment of Hainault, and moved, "That it is the opinion of this House that the costs of management on the Crown Allotment of Hainault, since the date of the Act under which it was disafforested, have been excessive, and that the management generally has not been satisfactory." The same mismanagement which exists in Hainault is found to prevail elsewhere—in Sussex, Essex, Lincoln, and other counties.—Mr. HAMILTON quoted a variety of details, and read several letters, to prove that the drainage and other works in Hainault had been most successfully carried out. The expenses had not been so large as Mr. Cairns had represented, and that gentleman was incorrect in some of his figures. He trusted, therefore, that the House would not agree to the resolution.—After some discussion, the question was put and negatived without a division.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

Mr. KIRK moved to call the attention of the House to the report of the Commissioners of Endowed Schools in Ireland, and to urge the necessity of prompt remedies being applied to the evils and abuses which that report disclosed. He had been led to make this motion through a circumstance which would be in the recollection of the House. "The report in four volumes was so large, that it was said it would be impossible for any member to read it; but the fact was that the whole pith was contained in a book of 280 pages, and on that book his motion was founded. The Commissioners' report stated that the Diocesan Free Schools and the Royal Free Schools are at the present moment the best conducted schools in the country. Another class of schools are those founded by Erasmus Smith, which are endowed by that gentleman, who was an alderman of London in the time of the Protectorate. These schools were some years afterwards handed over to the Government by charter; but he complained that the provisions of that charter had been evaded by expending the funds, which were to have been employed in extending the means of educating the poor, in the erection of new buildings at the richly endowed Trinity College. A fourth class are what are called the Society's Schools, and a fifth class those which were established in 1792 by the Society for Discountenancing Vice. But all these bear a sectarian character. In 1824, a commission was appointed whose report was referred to a select committee of the House of Commons; and that committee passed a series of resolutions which were the foundation of the present national system of education. In 1834 there was another commission, which reported in 1838, and in consequence of that report another change took place, viz., the establishment of the Queen's Colleges. All the several classes of endowed schools in Ireland had been grossly mismanaged. There are at the present moment 976 endowments in operation, the total value of the lands with which they are endowed being 68,570*l.* a year. There are 296 endowments not in operation; the value of lands is 21,70*l.* a year; and there are 29 contingent endowments—the contingencies which were to bring them into operation not having yet arisen; the value of these is 683*l.* a year. There are besides 170 lost endowments, and the present value of the property with which these are endowed is 2574*l.* a year. The object of all the endowments, to afford free education to the poor, had been defeated for want of proper management. In the Royal schools, with 9000*l.* a year, there are but 36 free scholars, and these have only been admitted since the agitation on the subject has arisen. In the Erasmus Smith schools, only 700*l.* a year is expended in the fulfilment of the charter, although the total income is 8000*l.* a year; and in all the others the same disregard of the objects of the founder is observable. He believed that the great evil is in the constitution of the boards of management, which generally consist of church dignitaries, judges, and state officials, who cannot find time to attend; and another ground of complaint is, the absence of any efficient system of audit." Having pointed out other incidental evils, Mr. Kirk continued:—"He should probably be asked if he was prepared to point out a remedy. He thought the remedy was easy. He would appoint a board in Dublin which should fairly represent all classes in Ireland. He would give that board by act of Parliament the sole management of the endowments. He would vest the appointment of its members in the Crown, and he would have no *ex officio* members upon it. He would give them power to do away with the boarders on the one hand, and the free scholars on the other, in the endowed schools. When a locality wanted a school, it should be required to subscribe a third of the expense before any grant was made. He would have the schools, land and premises, conveyed to the board, so that they could become the property of the State, and it would be impossible for them to lapse into the hands of individuals. Let the endowments which were given not be permanent, but varying during pleasure; let the amount be regulated by the requirements of the town or locality; and let the board fix the fee to be paid, so as to make the school self-supporting. The middle classes had a strong claim on the Government for prompt action in the matter of endowed schools."

Lord NAAS said that the question is one of the greatest importance, and that there is no doubt the system of intermediate education in Ireland is in a very unsatisfactory state. Commissioners had been appointed to inquire into the endowments, and the report disclosed a most extraordinary state of things. It was impossible, however, for him then to indicate how the Government intended to deal with the question; but, during the recess, they would give it their best attention, and hoped to lay some scheme before the House next session. (*Hear, hear.*)—A few remarks were made by various hon. members, pointing out the necessity for some change; and Mr. KIRK then withdrew his motion.

ORANGE LODGES (IRELAND).

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD called attention to the address of the House of Commons to his late Majesty, of the 24th of February, 1836, and his Majesty's answer thereto, and to the recent appointment of Mr. Cecil Moore, Grand Secretary of the Tyrone Orange Lodge, to the office of Sessional Crown Prosecutor for the county of Tyrone. He also moved the following resolution:

—"That the appointment to offices connected with the administration of the criminal law of members of the Orange confederation, or of any other political confederation founded on principles of religious exclusion, inculcating secrecy on its members, and acting by means of delegates or representatives, and of affiliated branches, tends to create well-founded jealousy and suspicion, highly detrimental to the ends of justice, and ought to be discouraged." The organization of the Orange party had ramified, not only through Ireland, but in England, Scotland, and the colonies, and had been used everywhere as an engine for political purposes. It had stimulated religious animosity, and proved a fertile source of disturbance and danger to the country. In 1836, that House condemned the body; but the society had never really been dissolved, and it still retains all its original power of mischief. The course of justice is often defeated by it, as, when Orangemen are charged with heinous crimes, the funds of the society are applied to save them. He did not desire to see the Orange Lodges forcibly put down; but he did wish that they might no longer receive encouragement from the Government by the selection of their members for official appointments.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald had supported his motion by arguments from exploded reports and by a series of detached and insignificant facts. The Orange confederation, during the later years of its activity, was engaged in resisting the efforts of O'Connell, which threatened to destroy Protestantism in Ireland, and to annul the Union. Zeal might occasionally in those days have led the Orangemen too far; but their principles of organization are strictly legal and practically unobjectionable. In justifying his appointment of Mr. Moore, he produced a testimonial in his favour signed by deputy-lieutenants, magistrates, gentry, and clergy, including four Roman Catholic priests; and he mentioned that Mr. Moore had acted as Sessional Crown Prosecutor under Mr. Fitzgerald himself when Attorney-General for Ireland. Mr. Moore does not now hold the office of Grand Secretary of the Orange Lodge, which he resigned last October; and, when he (Mr. Whiteside) made the appointment, he was not aware that Mr. Moore had ever held an office under the association.—Mr. FITZGERALD, in his reply, declared that he was not cognizant of Mr. Moore having acted as Sessional Crown Prosecutor under him, or of his having ceased to be Grand Secretary before his appointment.—After a few words from Mr. G. FORBES in reference to the appointment referred to by Mr. Whiteside as having been made by the late Government in the county with which he was connected, denying that he, who had recommended that appointment, was aware that the party was connected with any secret society, Lord PALMERSTON said he could not allow the debate to close without expressing the pain he felt at this apparent revival of animosities connected with a state of things which they had hoped had altogether ceased, or was fast dying out. He recommended that the question should not be pressed to a division.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL asked whether it was desired to overturn the resolution of 1836.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER censured the motion, and denied that anything had passed which justified the suggestion of Lord John Russell. The policy of Government with regard to Ireland would be adapted to the changed circumstances of the country, would be generous and conciliatory, and would not recognise any difference of creed or party.—Mr. ROEBUCK said he could not vote for the motion, which would be a direct and undeserved censure on Mr. Whiteside.—The motion was then negatived.

The second reading of the GAME LAW (IRELAND) BILL was discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.—The FUNDED DEBT BILL was read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

Wednesday, June 30th.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The adjourned debate on going into committee on this bill was resumed by Mr. LYON, who moved to defer the committee for three months. The bill differed in many important respects from the bills of 1849 and 1855, and, considering the lateness of the session, he thought it would be better to postpone legislation for the present.—A brief conversation ensued, and, upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 99 to 58. The House then went into committee on the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, after a good deal of resistance, and the proposal of several amendments which were either defeated or withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. DEEDS moved the second reading of the PROTECTION OF FEMALE CHILDREN BILL, sent from the House of Lords, where it had received the sanction of the Lord Chief Justice.—The bill was read a second time.

Mr. HUNT moved the second reading of the MEMBERS' FREEDOM FROM ARREST BILL, urging that the reasons for the privilege have ceased, and that its retention is unnecessary.—Mr. BOUVIER opposed the bill. Mr. Hunt had misconceived the nature of this privilege, which is not the personal privilege of members, but the privilege of constituencies and of the House itself. He moved to defer the second reading for three months.—This amendment was supported by Mr. CRAWFORD and

Mr. HENRY BERKELEY.—On a division, the amendment was negatived by 129 to 75, and the bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at five minutes to six.

Thursday, July 1st.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, in presenting petitions for the abolition of church-rates, the Earl of DERRY (who appeared for the first time since his illness) stated that he totally dissented from the prayer of the petitioners, and, when the Bill on the subject came on for discussion, he should move, if no other peer did so, that it be read a second time that day three months.

VICTORIA STATION AND PIMLICO RAILWAY BILL.

The debate on the Earl of DONOUGHMORE's motion, that the First Commissioner of Public Works have leave to appear by counsel before the select committee against this bill was resumed.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said he had considered the subject, and had come to the conclusion that there was no necessity to have the consent of the Crown to the progress of the measure. As the standing orders would now prevent the presentation of the petition, he suggested that Lord Donoughmore should move that the standing orders be dispensed with, for the purpose of enabling the present First Commissioner to present a petition to be heard against the bill.—After a brief discussion, the Earl of DONOUGHMORE intimated that he would adopt the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Before the order of the day for the second reading of Lord Lyndhurst's Oaths Bill, the Earl of DERRY intimated his intention of adopting the bill of Lord Lucan on the same question, which he preferred to the other as being simpler. He thought it would be better to send down the original bill as it stood, accompanying it with Lord Lucan's bill as a separate measure. His opinion on the abstract question remained unchanged; but he saw no other method than that which he then adopted of terminating the difference with the other House.—Lord LYNDHURST expressed surprise at the course taken by Lord Derby. His Lordship had, on a former occasion, clearly expressed his views, and on those he (Lord Lyndhurst) had founded his bill. However, he had no objection to the principle of Lord Lucan's measure; but he observed in it a defect of detail. It dealt only with one part of the question: the abjuration of the descendants of the Pretender would still remain. That might be remedied in committee; but then the measure would be exactly the same as his own. Still, he would postpone his own bill for the sake of Lord Lucan's.—The Earl of LUCAN then moved the second reading of his bill, which was opposed by the Earl of CLANCARTY, who moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord BERNERS denounced the bill as dangerous both to the peerage and the monarchy.—Earl GRANVILLE gave his support to the measure, though he did not think it the best mode of settling the question.—The bill was further supported by the Duke of CLEVELAND and opposed by the Duke of RUTLAND.—Lord REIDSDALE pointed out what he thought a constitutional objection to the bill: it would enable the House of Lords, at some future time, to admit a Jew suddenly, and by a resolution, without the discussion required to pass a bill.—Lord BROUGHAM said the objection was groundless: the resolution need not apply to any particular individual; it might be a general one. The fact that a Jew may now sit and vote in a committee, performing nine-tenths of the duty of a member of Parliament, without taking any oath whatever, had materially altered the circumstances in which the question came before them.—The Bishop of OXFORD said he should again oppose the measure by his vote, for the same reason he had always done; namely, that the man who denied the main principle of the Christian revelation could not be safely trusted with the power of making laws for a Christian community.—Lords DUNGANNON and CARDIGAN also opposed the bill.

The House then divided. The numbers were—

Content—Present	...	79
Proxies	...	64
		—143
Not content—Present	...	64
Proxies	...	33
		—97

Majority for the second reading 46

The bill was then read a second time, and the consideration of the reasons for insisting on the amendments of the original bill was fixed for next Tuesday.

Their Lordships then adjourned at a quarter-past nine.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the NEW GENERAL POST-OFFICE (EDINBURGH) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The House again went into committee on this bill, and, on clause 19, Mr. BAXTER objected to any part of the funds being devoted to the maintenance or establishment of theological chairs. There was a strong feeling in Scotland against the application of public money to any kind of religious endowment; and he moved, by way of proviso, that no money be so applied.—The proviso, after discussion, was carried by 102 against 94. The result was loudly cheered by the Opposition; and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.—

Ultimately, the preamble of the bill was adopted, and the chairman was ordered to report the bill to the House.

WEEDON ESTABLISHMENT.

In the evening, Colonel FORESTER brought up the answer of her Majesty to the address of the Commons respecting the state of the books and the manner of conducting business at the establishment at Weedon. The reply was to the effect that her Majesty had taken the address into consideration, and had directed that a Royal commission should issue for the purpose the House required.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Replying to Mr. FAGAN, Lord NAAS said a scheme had been agreed upon between the junior and senior fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, by which considerable improvements were proposed to be effected of an educational, financial, and administrative character. He was also informed that a Queen's letter would be submitted to the college, and there was every prospect of a satisfactory result being obtained. He believed that improvements would be effected which would remove many difficulties and unfortunate differences which had lately occurred, and would effect, in a great degree, the efficiency of the institution.—Mr. FAGAN said, in consequence of this answer, it was not his intention to proceed with his motion on this subject.

GARRISON OF LUCKNOW.

In answer to Mr. KINNAIRD, General PEELE said that the officers who composed the garrison of Lucknow were gazetted to brevet rank on the 24th of last March. A major and five captains had been gazetted to brevet rank, and the senior lieutenants had been promoted to companies. Her Majesty has approved of the design for the Delhi medal, and it will be forwarded to the East India Company preparatory to the distribution.

THE VICTORIA CROSS AND LIEUTENANT SALKELD.

Mr. KER SEYMER asked the Secretary for War for an explanation of the circumstances under which the Victoria Cross was withheld from the late Lieutenant Salkeld.—General PEELE regretted that his hon. friend had not communicated with him before putting the question upon the notice paper. It was not intended for one moment to withhold from Lieutenant Salkeld the Victoria Cross. (Hear, hear.) So far from that being the case, Lieutenants Salkeld and Holmes were recommended to receive the Victoria Cross for their gallant exploits. Unfortunately, they never lived to receive it; but it had already appeared in the Gazette that, if they had survived, it would have been distributed to them, and he was now prepared to present it to their relatives. (Hear, hear.)

TROOPS IN INDIA.

Mr. ALCOCK asked the Secretary of State for War whether he had made any fresh arrangements for the gratuitous supply of bedding and clothing, adapted to the climate, to her Majesty's troops in India.—General PEELE begged to tell the hon. member with regard to any gratuitous supply of bedding, that that must rest with the East India Company, by whom it is supplied; but he had communicated with Sir Colin Campbell with a view to reduce the expense of the kit supplied to soldiers in India, and he was also endeavouring to reduce the expense of the sea kit furnished to soldiers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (NO. 3) BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, Mr. GLADSTONE proposed to add, at the end of the 7th clause, the words, "and it (the Council) shall consist of the following persons," his intention being that the first members of the Indian Council should be named in the Act of Parliament. Their object in the constitution of this council was to give to it great moral influence, without interfering with the responsibility of the Secretary of State; and he thought that this could be best secured by the selection of the first members by Parliament. If these gentlemen were named by Parliament, they would be appointed for a particular purpose mentioned in the act, and he thought it would secure care in the selection, and would relieve the East India Company from a duty of a difficult and irksome character.—Lord STANLEY did not think it would be convenient to adopt this proposition. The object of the Government in drawing up the bill was not needlessly to interfere with the existing state of things, and they therefore proposed that a proportion of the council should be elected and part nominated, and that the selection of the nominated members should rest with the East India Company. Mr. Gladstone's proposed addition would upset this design, and moreover would delay the progress of the bill.—Sir ERSKINE PERRY regretted the course pursued by the noble lord; and the amendment was then negatived without a division.

Mr. VERNON SMITH proposed to omit from the 8th clause the words empowering the Court of Directors to elect the seven elected members of the council from among persons "having been theretofore Directors, as well as from persons then being Directors."—This amendment was negatived upon a division by 146 to 71.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved to add to the words so retained the words, "not being nominees of the Crown."—Lord STANLEY objected, and the amendment was negatived.

Mr. GLADSTONE then moved that the number of

elected members be ten, instead of seven; but this was also opposed by Lord STANLEY, and, after a long and a very rambling discussion, was negatived.

Lord STANLEY then moved a proviso to the effect that, in case the Court of Directors refused or neglected to choose members out of their own number, the appointment should be made by the Crown.—This was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was ordered to stand part of the bill.

The 9th clause, which directs the mode in which vacancies in the Council shall be filled up, Lord A. VANE TEMPEST moved to amend by providing that alternate vacancies, instead of being filled up by the Council, should be supplied by election among the persons and by the constituencies proposed in the bill No. 2, brought in by the present Government.—This amendment was negatived.

Mr. GREGSON moved to amend the 11th clause, enacting that every member of the Council shall hold his office "during good behaviour," by substituting "for five years, and to be re-eligible."—Lord PALMERSTON thought it better that the limit of service should be ten years, and that the members should not be re-eligible or capable of being reappointed.—The Committee divided upon the question that the words "good behaviour" stand part of the clause, which was affirmed by 154 to 118.

The 12th clause, disqualifying members from sitting in Parliament, was discussed at great length, and was carried, upon a division, by 245 to 121.—The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

LONDON CORPORATION REGULATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. WALFORD, the order for going into committee on this bill was discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

On the consideration of this bill, as amended in Committee, Lord BURY moved the addition of the following clause:—"That nothing herein contained shall render valid any marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, if either of the parties to such marriage shall, after having contracted such marriage, and before the passing of this act, have married any other person."—The clause was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The House adjourned at a quarter past one.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

AGAIN do the telegrams from India speak of important successes to our arms. A serious blow has been struck at the rebels by the capture of Calpee on the 23rd of May. Sir Hugh Rose, who commanded the force sent against that city, was attacked by the insurgents during his advance, and also in his camp, four miles below the town, on the 22nd, but repulsed the enemy with great loss to them, and on the following day advanced by the river-side below Calpee, having entered into communication with Colonel Maxwell, who held a position on the west bank of the Jumna, so as to shell the town and fort. The enemy offered no resistance, and the city and fort were occupied without any loss on our side. Fifty guns, twenty-four standards, and immense stores of gunpowder and other munitions, were found in the fort. A flying column was sent in pursuit of the rebels, quickly came up with them, killed five hundred, and took all their guns and elephants. A rabble of three or four thousand crossed the Jumna into the Doab on the 26th of May, apparently making for Oude; but General Lugard is said to have nearly completed their dispersion. According to one account, some of those who escaped "appear to have been attacked and dispersed by the Zemindars of Russulabad. Another and larger body escaped towards Gwalior by Jaloun, and were about twenty-four miles from Gwalior on the 29th of May." That city has been attacked and plundered. Scindia has taken the field in person against the rebels, and has despatched two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eighteen guns, to the Molar cantonment. A small force with twelve guns remains for the protection of Gwalior; but Scindia is anxious for the advance of English troops on his frontier.

The column under Brigadier Smith recaptured Chundaree from the Bundelachs on the 25th of May. The Brigadier purposed to advance towards Esaghar after demolishing the works of the stronghold of Chundaree.

Having relieved Shahjehanpore, as already related, Brigadier Jones found himself, on the 15th of May, surrounded by masses of the enemy. On the same day, the Commander-in-Chief left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reached Shahjehanpore on the 18th, and drove back the enemy on the 23rd to Mohundee, which was afterwards captured by our force. Three days later, Sir Colin Campbell occupied Jellalabal, on the Futteghur-road.

Oude is still disturbed, and the rebels, at the last advices, were threatening Lucknow; but it was

thought they would not venture on an attack, as the city is well defended.

The East India House has published the subjoined telegrams:—

"Serious disturbances have occurred at Gudduck, in the Dharwar Collectorate; the outbreak was headed by Bheem Rao, of Moonderger, and the Desayee of Hembgee, who obtained possession of the fort of Fowl [qv.] by treachery; and the chief of Nurgood was suspected of being deeply implicated. The acting Political Agent, Mr. C. T. Manson, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded rapidly to the Nurgood district, in the hope of restoring order, when he was treacherously attacked, on the night of May 29th, by eight hundred men, headed by the Chief of Nurgood, and killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the Southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolapoor; in the meantime, it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column, under Major Hughes, on June 1st, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were Bheem Rao and the Desayee; on the same day, Colonel Malcolm, with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgood, and stormed the town. On the next day, he occupied the [fort?], which was evacuated during the night. A pursuit of the Chief was then commenced, and intelligence had just been received that he was captured by Mr. Southern, the Superintendent of Police, on June 3rd.

"NIZAM'S COUNTRY.—The Aurangabad districts are much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas, who have plundered several towns; the Resident strongly urged that a European reinforcement be sent immediately by the Government of Bombay to Jaulnah. A field detachment, about four hundred and fifty men of all arms, has been despatched.

"FUTTEGHUR.—On the 28th of May, five thousand rebels, in two bodies, crossed the Kallee Nundee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages; on the evening of the 29th, they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilund force of cavalry had gone out in pursuit of them. Two princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 28th of May by the Tehsildar of Hussunpore.

"CAWNPORE DISTRICT.—A party of about one thousand men, with four guns, supposed to be from Humerpore, reached Azimg, on the Grand Trunk Road between Lullutpore and Cawnpore, on the 29th of May. The road is fairly closed. Some thousand rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns, in three divisions, crossed from the Humerpore side of the Jumna to the Shorapore Ghât, on the Ganges; the last division crossed on the 29th of May, and are proceeding to Oude. Middleton's columns arrived at Mohar, opposite the Shorapore Ghât, on the 30th. Brigadier Cartnew, with a small force, marched for the same point on the 29th of May. Brigadier Sir Edward Lugard defeated the rebels near Juglespore on the 26th of May, killing a great number. Our force, by the latest accounts, was still in pursuit."

In the import market at Bombay, business has been limited, and freights continued depressed. Money was easy, and interest and discount had been reduced one per cent.

A large mass of news, supplied by Government to the Calcutta papers, has arrived with the Indian mails this week. It refers to events antecedent to those noted above, and the main facts have already appeared in the English journals; but, as further details are here given, we append the messages textually:—

"SERVICE MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQ., DATED ALLAHABAD, MAY 7TH.—From various messages which have been received from Futteghur, it would appear that, after the force under Sir Colin Campbell had left Shahjehanpore, a strong band of rebels from Mahoodde, in Oude, made an attack on the few troops that had been assigned for the protection of the station, surprised and cut off the picket of D'Kant-zow's Horse, and destroyed many of them. The rebels are reported to have plundered the city of Shahjehanpore, to have massacred many of the inhabitants, and to be in possession of the Fort, which is an old dilapidated building on the outskirts of the city. The rebel patrols are on the river, and communication is difficult and dangerous. The Commander-in-Chief was at Furreedpore, near Bareilly, on the 4th instant."

"SERVICE MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQ., DATED ALLAHABAD, MAY 8TH.—No better information of the state of affairs at Shahjehanpore has been received, but it is said the entrenchment round the gaoi in which our troops are posted is very strong, and that fifty cartloads of provisions were saved when the attack reported in a previous message was made. The investment is not complete, although the rebels, it is said, are 8000 strong and have twelve guns. It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, under date the 7th, that Sultana was destroyed by a force under General Cotton on the 4th instant. The Hindostanee fanatics fought with determination, and were cut to pieces; we have four natives killed and twelve wounded. Previous to the attack on Sultana, that is, on the nights of the 28th and 29th of April, Cotton and Colonel Edwards ascended the Mahatm mountains on the right bank of the Indus, and destroyed a stronghold of a noted chief; the name is not

intelligibly given in the message from the Punjab. The ascent was one of eighteen miles, and very difficult. Fortunately, there was no fight."—*Ibid.*, May 11th.

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA, DATED MAY 9TH, 8 A.M.—The magistrate of Arrah writes that much firing began in Lugard's direction yesterday morning at half-past seven; at half-past two the firing of cannon commenced, and continued about an hour. A letter from Colonel Corfield had reached the General; two hundred of the 84th, a company of Madras Rifles, two horse artillery guns, and fifty Sikh horse have been sent back to Arrah to protect the place. A man just in from Jugdespore, on whom I think reliance can be placed, says that Koor Singh is certainly dead, and that there is great confusion in the rebels' camp; they are very badly off for ammunition, and occupied in discussing plans of escape. I have sent the Patna up to watch the Ghauts. All quiet here."

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA, DATED MAY 9TH, 6.30 P.M.—Sir Edward Lugard halted yesterday at Beeha to give Colonel Corfield time to advance from Sassemam. In the afternoon a large body of the enemy formed outside the jungle, and moved in the direction of Arrah, but were followed by the cavalry and horse artillery, which scattered them and drove them into the jungle. Another body which attempted to annoy the camp was dispersed by the fire of some 9-pounders, and the General proposed to attack Jugdespore this morning."

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., ALLAHABAD, MAY 9TH, 6 P.M.—The Commissioner of Rohilkhand writes from Bareilly, on the 6th, reporting that, on Brigadier John Jones's force reaching Bahadur Singh's bridge at the entrance of the city, the reconnoitring party was fired upon, and a skirmish ensued, which lasted for three hours, and ended in the bridge being seized and three guns taken. The rebels were driven back with slaughter; the greater part of the city was, according to the last accounts, in our possession, and occupied by our pickets. From heavy firing on the eastern side, which is opposite to the side on which Brigadier Jones, coming from Moradabad, would have approached, it was known that another column had arrived, but communication with it had [not?] been opened up to the time of writing. There can be no doubt that the column alluded to is the force under the Commander-in-Chief, who was joined on the 3rd by the troops which compose Brigadier Penny's column. It is certain now that Brigadier Penny, whose death was rumoured here some days ago, was killed at Kukrowlie, about ten miles from Budoun, where (as before reported) the troops under his command engaged the rebels."

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA, DATED MAY 10TH, 6 P.M.—No news direct from camp, but spies who came into Arrah this morning report that our troops attacked the rebels yesterday at Hettumdhore, drove them before them to Jugdespore, which they had entered, killing a great number said to be flying to the south. Our two guns stated to be left behind at Delawara, and Umma Singh either killed or captured. Corfield was at Bidkerungunge to-day, and would reach Poreo to-morrow."

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., ALLAHABAD, DATED MAY 10TH, 8 P.M.—We have authentic information that the city of Bareilly was entirely occupied by our troops on the morning of the 7th inst. On the 6th, the rebels outside the town were attacked by the Commander-in-Chief and division inside with the loss of several guns. The column under Brigadier-General Jones co-operated from the Moradabad side. Brigadier-General Jones, with a strong force, marched on the 8th to the relief of Shahjehanpore, where a wing of the 82nd Regiment had been besieged since the advance of the Commander-in-Chief. He is expected to reach Shahjehanpore on the 10th or 11th inst."—*Ibid.*, May 12th.

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER AT PATNA, DATED MAY 11TH, 4 P.M.—This morning received a letter from Sir Edward Lugard, enclosing a telegram for Military Secretary and others, which I have forwarded. It confirms the news I sent yesterday. The enemy were taken by surprise, not expecting an attack from the west. We had no one killed, and but few wounded. The enemy suffered severely. Native letters from Arrah said that both Koor Singh and Ummer Singh are among the slain. The enemy had fled south, where it is hoped Colonel Corfield will give a good account of them."

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUGARD, DATED JUGDESPORE, MAY 11TH.—On the 8th inst., when occupied at Beeha, a large body of the rebels attempted to cross the line of railroad towards the north-east, but were driven precipitately into the jungle towards Jugdespore. On the following day, the 9th, I marched westward through the belt of jungle of Beeha round to the village of Matampore, near Jugdespore, which was held by the rebels in great force. I at once attacked the position, routed the rebels with some slaughter, and occupied the town and house of Koor Singh, where we found guns in process of being made. The rebels were taken quite by surprise, not dreaming I should advance upon Jugdespore from the west, but expecting to be attacked direct from Arrah or from Beeha, through some jungle, where they have strongly

entrenched themselves. They are supposed to have fled south into the jungle, and I have sent to Colonel Corfield, who, I hope, has moved to Poreo to co-operate with me in driving them out. I have had very few casualties; none killed."

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., DATED ALLAHABAD, 11TH MAY, 10 P.M.—It is reported from Futteghur that on the 9th the entrenchment at Shahjehanpore was attacked, and that the assailants were repulsed by the garrison. Brigadier-General Jones's column is said to be to-day within three miles of Shahjehanpore."—*Ibid.*, May 13th.

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., DATED ALLAHABAD, MAY 12TH, 1.10 A.M.—A message from Sir Robert Hamilton, despatched by telegraph from Agra to-day, states that the rebels had been attacked and driven from their entrenchment, and the town of Koonch occupied by Sir Hugh Rose's force. The rebels were pursued, and suffered very severely, losing four guns; altogether eight guns have been taken. The rebels are said to be shattered and broken. Sir Robert Hamilton's message is not dated, but from a telegram just received from the judge at Cawnpore it would appear that the action at Koonch took place on the 8th inst., and that part of Sir Hugh Rose's force have already advanced as far as Daraj, towards Calpee. It is clear that the report mentioned in a former message of an action having taken place at Koonch was unfounded."

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., DATED ALLAHABAD, MAY 14TH, 6 A.M.—Shahjehanpore was relieved on the 11th of May, and the Moulvie was defeated; cavalry in pursuit. The Chief Commissioner of the Punjab reports that a conspiracy was discovered some days ago in the district in a wing of the 4th Native Infantry at Hoshcearpore. It was discovered and defeated with much promptitude by Mr. D. Rixon, the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Six of the conspirators have been hanged and four transported. The wing was marched at once to Jullundur. Further and stringent inquiries have been suggested by the Chief Commissioner. All well."

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA, MAY 13TH, 3 P.M.—A letter just received from McDonnell, dated Jitpora, May 12th, half-past 9 A.M., says:—"Here we are at Jitpora: we had to fight our way from about two miles this side of Danee Ramka Talow. The enemy were soon driven out of the place with considerable loss. Colonel Corfield co-operated from the south, and drove the rebels from their entrenchments at Burhoun. He burnt several villages. The General unites his force with that of Corfield to-day at Poreo, and sends a strong detachment of cavalry and guns to prevent the rebels crossing the Soane. A number of the Sepoys who were killed had the belts of the 40th Native Infantry. They seemed a good deal out of condition."—*Ibid.*, May 15th.

"SERVICE MESSAGE FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., DATED ALLAHABAD, MAY 14TH.—A rebel named Rahim Ally was said to be crossing the Ganges into the Allyghur district on the 12th of May, with 1000 men and three guns. The officers at Mynpoorie, Futteghur, Mutra, Bhurtpore, and Etawah have been warned to be on their guard. The casualties in Sir Hugh Rose's force in the action at Koonch on the 7th inst. are reported to have been three officers and fifty-nine men killed and wounded. The Rance of Jhansi and Ramrao Gobind fled at the commencement of the fight, and Tantia Topce followed their example early in the day. Sir Hugh Rose's force reached Hindoor on the 9th of May, and Corai on the 10th, and was to move the next day to Ottah, one march from Calpee. The Tehsildar of Jaloon had come into camp. The Rajahs of Banpoor and Shaguch, with two guns and a number of followers, are said to be hiding in the jungles of Chowain, seven miles from Mow Banpoor, on the other side of Dursain Nuddee. The Kotah Brigade assaulted and took the Fort of Paron on the 8th of May, and the Rajahs of Paron and Jugdia. The Kotah rebels have made their escape. The Rance of Paron was captured at Daburgah on the 9th of May."—*Ibid.*, May 17th.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

Nothing had been heard at Hong-Kong, up to the 5th of May, of the Plenipotentiaries, who were on their way to the north. Matters do not look very favourable at Canton. The inhabitants feel distrustful, and many have left the city. Pehkwei wishes to be relieved of the duties of his post; but his resignation has not been accepted. The Hoppe, with some other officials, are in custody for some political matter. A Chinese who attempted to kill a European policeman in Canton has been executed. The English and French Consuls have taken up their residence on the Honan side of the river, and the flags of their respective nations were hoisted under the usual salutes. Notwithstanding the uneasy feeling at Canton, a good business has been done in exports.

The new opium farm at Hong-Kong has done much towards extinguishing the business in prepared opium hitherto carried on by Chinese shippers in California. The boilers of opium are going away.

No certain intelligence has been received of the rebels; but they appear to be again causing disturbance in the north, and to have taken several towns.

IRELAND.

THE WEATHER IN DUBLIN.—While London has been roasting in unusual heat, Dublin has been shivering with unwarmed cold. The wind has been sharp, the sky cloudy, and people have talked of frost.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The sales in the Encumbered Estates Court, both last week and the week before, were very large, and will also be considerable this week. Last week were sold portions of the estates of Lord Antrim and Portarlington. The former estate was advertised to be sold in twenty lots, and was set up in one lot, and sold to Mr. Edward O'By, Belfast, for the sum of £4,200, being nearly twenty-four years' purchase on the net rental of £265, per annum. The sales this week include a great number of estates, in all exceeding £8000, per annum, and 21,000 acres in extent.

PARSON ALPHON has again visited Valencia.

AMERICA.

We have come to the end of the British outrage question, and the matter has been settled peacefully. Her Majesty's steam-yacht *Syren*, having on board Lieutenant Richardson of the *Indus*, the flag-ship of the British West India squadron, has arrived at New York from Bermuda, with despatches of a satisfactory nature. Orders have been given which will prevent any future interference with American ships, and the *Strx*, one of the offending vessels, has been recalled to Halifax. The Lieutenant has taken the despatches on to Washington. General Concha, Governor of Havannah, has assured Commander Rodgers, of the Water Witch, that he approves the attitude assumed by Mr. Buchanan towards the English cruisers. It is reported that Commander Rodgers, after interviews with the English officers, has come to the conclusion that many of the American captains were to blame in not showing their colours quietly, and that the accounts of the outrages had been exaggerated. Twenty cargoes of slaves have been landed in Havannah since last March, and in no instance have the English war vessels intercepted them. It is again asserted that the squadron acts under orders issued to the ships on the African coast in 1849.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, cousin to Queen Victoria, has arrived in Havannah, on his way to New York.

Mr. Buchanan, the President, is seriously ill.

The Treasury Department at Washington has decided upon the bids for the five million loan. 2,805,000 dollars were taken at 44 per cent, of which the Bank of Commerce obtained 1,500,000. The balance, to the extent of 9,000,000, was taken at 43.

A strong military force will, it is said, be drafted from the troops intended for Utah to Arizona. The pacific accounts from the former place, given by Governor Cumming, are, however, contradicted by the military despatches of Colonel Johnson, who speaks of active resistance. The Governor, according to his own account, was received with the utmost respect by Brigham Young and the Elders; yet there appears to have been a design to burn down the capital city after he had arrived there—a design which was happily frustrated. The Mormons, it is said, have left the valley, and are going to a place called Provo, forty miles from the city, with a view to fortifying themselves against further molestation. According to another account, they returned after starting, and intended to attack the United States authorities. The accounts, indeed, are very contradictory, and nothing seems to be known with certainty.

A fearful gale has occurred on the banks of Newfoundland, attended with immense loss of life and property to the French fishermen. Besides the loss of vessels, it is said that three hundred men perished during the storm.

Baltimore has been visited by a tremendous rain-storm and flood, which did immense damage. Houses and wagons were swept away into the falls.

A violent rainstorm has caused an overflow of the Mississippi and Missouri, which have broken through banks and dykes, swept away houses and other property, and in one place drowned a whole family. The whole city of Cairo has been submerged. A terrible catastrophe of another kind has also occurred on the Mississippi. The boilers of the steamboat *Pennsylvania*, of Pittsburg, burst on the morning of Sunday, June 13th, at Ship Island, about seventy-five miles below Memphis, Tennessee, and the vessel then burnt to the water's edge. Three hundred and fifty passengers were on board, and two hundred of them are missing.

The seventy-second birthday of General Scott was celebrated at New York on the 14th ult., with military honours. It was the occasion of the presentation, on behalf of the Ladies of New York, of a stand of colours to the Scott Life Guard. The Boston Light Infantry, escorted by a battalion of the National Guard, joined in the parade, and dined with the New York battalion at Aster-house in the evening.

The *Savannah Republican* says:—"We are informed

that, within a month, five persons were hung by the Regulators in and about Tampa Bay for divers serious offences, and without the formal trial by jury."

Sumo, Mexico, is a state of the most complete anarchy. Guayama was unsuccessfully besieged for one week by two thousand Indians. Whole villages have been burned, and the population murdered. Santa Cruz de Mayo has been entered by Indians, and every man killed. The women and children were confined in a church, and burnt with the rest of the town. A battle has been fought on the plain of El Sauco between Pequirera and Gandara, in which the latter was defeated and killed. The former had pronounced in favour of Juarez.

The text of the convention negotiated between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and M. Bely is published in the *New York Herald*. M. Bely has made a contract with the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the construction, by a party of French capitalists, of an interoceanic canal via the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua; to have an exclusive privilege for ninety-nine years, the works to be begun in two years and finished in six if possible; with a grant of all public lands for the breadth of one league along the canal and river; ships of the Canal Company to pass free of tolls, but others to pay ten per cent. on merchandise and twelve dollars per passenger; the neutrality of the canal to be guaranteed by France, Great Britain, and the United States, on the basis of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but the French Government to have the right to keep two ships of war stationed on the canal or on Lake Nicaragua for the entire duration of the works. Appended to the contract is a declaration signed by Rivas, Martinez, and Flores, declaring that Central America is threatened by an invasion of filibusters, under the official patronage of the United States, and that the American Minister in Nicaragua boasts of peremptorily proposing as an ultimatum the ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, or an invasion of filibusters under the American flag, and placing the independence of Nicaragua and Costa Rica under the guarantee of France, England, and Saradina.

The dealings at the New York Stock Exchange were more varied and spirited on the 18th ult. than for some days previous. The buyers were rather in the ascendant after the early call of the list, and the Bulls in Wall-street, though in the minority, were able to make improved prices between the sessions of the board, and the market continued generally firm through the second board. The closing tone was unsettled—some of the brokers report "feverish."

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

That narrow and unchristian feeling is to be condemned which regards with jealousy the progress of foreign nations, and cares for no person of the human race but that to which itself belongs.

DR. ARNOLD.

FRANCE.

The decree in the *Moniteur* nominating Prince Napoleon to the Lieutenantcy of Algeria is as follows:—"Art. 1. There is hereby created a Ministry for Algeria and the colonies. Art. 2. That ministry shall be formed for the direction of the affairs of Algeria and of those of the colonies, which shall be separated from the Ministry of War and from the Ministry of Marine. Art. 3. Our well-beloved cousin, Prince Napoleon, is charged with this Ministry."—The new Ministry (says a letter from Paris) will be composed of the direction of Algerian affairs, now vested in the Ministry of War, and that of Colonies, now in the Ministry of Marine. The former consists of four bureaux, the first comprising the general and municipal administration of Algeria; the second, colonization, agriculture, and domains; the third, mines, forests, and various taxes; the fourth, commerce, customs, and statistics. The direction of colonies also comprises four bureaux: the first attends to the policy and commerce of the colonies; the second to legislation and administration; the third to military services and public functionaries; the fourth to finances and supplies. The French colonies are divided into ten establishments:—1, Martinique; 2, Guadeloupe and its dependencies; 3, the Ile de la Réunion (Bourbon); 4, Mayotta and dependencies; 5, French Guiana; 6, St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 7, Senegal; 8, the Isle of Goree and its dependencies; 9, the French establishments in India, the chief places of which is Pondicherry; 10, the French establishments in Oceania.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Sunday at the Hotel de Ville, and was numerously attended, especially by ladies. A deputation from the London Society attended, and was headed by Sir John Scott Lillie, who introduced Mr. Raley to the meeting amidst great cheering. Prizes were distributed to various persons who had behaved with signal kindness to animals, and the meeting was followed by a sumptuous banquet, to which the English deputation were invited. Mr. Raley, on a subsequent day, exhibited his horse-taming powers to a Parisian audience.

The new mode of attaching horses to artillery, invented by the Emperor, having been tried with success

in several military divisions, has been definitively adopted by the Minister of War.

A strange story, worthy of the late Eugene Sue or Alexandre Dumas, is told in the *Droit*. "There is a furnished hotel in the Quartier St. Denis," says that journal, "which is principally occupied by junior clerks, and there is a large room in common for them, where those who happen to be without employment pass their time in playing cards or talking. The day before yesterday, one of them, named Emile D—, said to his companions in a jocular way that it was so hot, and he was so out of spirits, that he had a strong inclination to blow his brains out. One of the young men present said he would make a bet against his doing such a thing. 'What will you bet?' asked Emile, still in the same laughing tone. 'A bottle of beer.' 'Done!' said the other; 'but order the beer at once, for as to gain the wager, I must shoot myself, I should like to drink my share of it first.' The beer was ordered and drunk, when Emile rose up to leave the room. 'Where are you going?' said the others. 'To shoot myself,' was the reply, which was received with a burst of laughter from all present. Their merriment was, however, immediately put an end to by the report of a pistol in an adjoining room, and on running to the spot they found the young man lying dead on the floor. As no clue to his family could be found, the body was conveyed to the Morgue."

The *Abeille Médicale* relates a case of traumatic tetanus cured by the inhalation of chloroform, administered for seven successive days. A curious fact occurred in this case: the patient, who when in health laboured under a slight degree of deafness, could during his illness hear all that was said in the room, even in a low whisper; and this sensibility of the ear gradually disappeared as the cure progressed.

The *Independence Belge* has been relieved from its interdict; but some of the English papers of last Saturday were seized.

A *Te Deum* was performed in the cathedral of Algiers on the 20th ult., that day being the twenty-eighth anniversary of the landing of the French army at Sidi Ferouch. All the Consuls of the foreign Powers were present. During the whole day, the vessels in the port were dressed out in flags, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired at the moment when the *Te Deum* commenced. In the evening, a banquet was given by the Marshal Governor-General to the Bishop, the principal functionaries, and the heads of the army and navy.

A Commission has been named by the Minister of Marine for the settlement of the practical matters relating to the separation of the colonies from his department. The Commission is composed of MM. Layrolle, Dapuy de l'Orne, Rouffin, Blanchard, Roufoux (Director), Roussin (Inspector-General), and Autran (Chief du Cabinet of the Minister).

M. Pointot, who was concerned in the affair of the Regina Coeli, has received the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

The Paris Church Committee, of which Lord Gray of Gray is chairman, has issued the following circular:—

"The object of this committee is to raise a fund for the purchase of the English church in the Rue d'Aguesseau, in Paris, under the Act of Parliament 6 George IV., chap. 86, commonly called the Consular Act. In order to render the church fully available to meet the wants of the British poor, this committee consider it of the utmost importance that it should be a free church, without any payment being taken for seats, or at the doors, or in any way whatever, except for a small number of seats, not to exceed one hundred and fifty, for the purpose of providing thereby for the necessary annual expenses of the church, such as cleaning, lighting, warming, the organist, the clerk, and such necessary outgoings. With the subscriptions already received, the committee may fairly anticipate final success, and desire earnestly to recommend this object to the attention of all travellers who may resort to Paris from time to time, as well as of all persons who have at heart the interests of the English Protestant Church in this city."

Two men have been tried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on a charge of obtaining a large sum of money from M. Galland, on the pretence that they had sufficient influence with great personages to obtain his restoration to the post of Mayor of a country town, which he had been obliged to resign on account of calumnious reports having been spread respecting him. They imposed on M. Galland by preposterous stories of their wealth and high position, and drew into their plot, as confederates, a poor professor of the Spanish language and a woman of bad character. They seem to have made the ex-Mayor believe anything they told him, even to the extent of regarding a hired carriage as a nobleman's equipage. The Tribunal condemned each of the two men to five years' imprisonment and three thousand francs fine.

The Emperor and Empress were present on Sunday at the inauguration of the monument raised by the Emperor to the memory of Queen Hortense, his mother, in the Church of Rueil, which also contains the mausoleum of the Empress Josephine.

The Emperor left St. Cloud on Tuesday morning for the baths of Plombières.

"The decree in the *Moniteur* appointing M. de Moroy President of the Legislative Body is explained," says the

Times Paris correspondent, "by the fact that an arrangement has been concluded between the Minister of Public Works and the railway companies, by which, it is said, the Government guarantees a minimum of interest of 4½ per cent. on the lines to be constructed. The Emperor proposes to convocate the Chambers for a sitting of five or six days, and submit the new arrangement for its approval previous to his departure for Cherbourg, the population of Brittany being very much interested in the speedy construction of these lines."

SPAIN.

The Government has drawn up new regulations respecting foreigners, which enact that, when any foreigner arrives in Spain without a passport, he shall be detained until he can prove who he is and the object of his journey; that refugees shall not change their residences without express permission of the Government, and that refugees who may leave Spain shall not be allowed to return unless they can give serious reasons, of which the Government is the judge.

The Isturitz Cabinet has fallen to pieces, and a new Ministry has been formed. General O'Donnell is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of War; Señor Negrete, Minister of Grace and Justice; Señor Salaverría, Minister of Finance; Señor Corbera, Minister of Public Works; Señor Plazada de Herrera, Minister of the Interior; Señor Maeda, Minister of Marine.

PRUSSIA.

A fire broke out at Dantzig on the evening of the 19th ult., continued to rage the whole of the night, and was not subdued till eight o'clock the next morning. The Fire Brigade of Königsberg, which was apprised of the disaster by telegraph, arrived too late to render any assistance. The conflagration has destroyed fifty-five houses; five persons perished in the flames. The damage is estimated at 1,000,000 thalers; but the chief part of the loss is covered by insurance in the Gotha and Leipzig companies.

The King of Prussia, accompanied by the Queen, left Berlin on the evening of the 29th ult. for Torguise. Their Majesties travel in the strictest incognito as the Count and Countess of Zollern. Before quitting the capital, the King signed a decree prolonging for three months more the powers delegated to the Prince of Prussia.

TURKEY.

The British Consul-General (says a Belgrade letter) has arrived from Bucharest, commissioned by his Government to investigate the circumstances connected with the attack on Mr. Forblanque. He had already interrogated the accused in presence of British officers, and he had received all the documents connected with the affair. He did not visit the Pacha until he had received three visits from him. Although fears were entertained that further outrages might be committed by the Turks in consequence of the state of excitement which existed among them, tranquillity prevailed in Belgrade.

It is rumoured at Constantinople that Asil Pacha, the Grand Vizier, is about to retire. We read in a contemporary that, according to report, "he said to a functionary who had come to pay him a visit that he regretted being in power at a moment when the Turkish empire was menaced with ruin on every side. That impudent expression was repeated, and produced a very bad effect in high quarters. The state of the finances is getting every day worse and worse. The rapid rise in the exchanges is almost unexampled—the pound sterling being at 164 pence, the Turkish pound 148, and the gold Napoleon 180, or in every case nearly 50 per cent. beyond the real value. It is matter of public notoriety that the Treasury contains nothing, and the Minister of Finance is endeavouring to negotiate a loan of 500,000 piastres, to pay a month's interest on the last loan of sixty millions."

The Government has agreed to make ample reparation for the late outrage on our consul at Belgrade.

AUSTRIA.

The deficit in this year's Austrian budget will, it is said, be as large as four millions sterling.

A singular story of vindictiveness carried to the edge of the grave is told in a letter from Vienna, where we read:—"A few days ago a Baron Silberstein died here, and after his death no money was found in the house, although he had always passed for a wealthy man. Inquiries were made by his heir, and, on its being discovered that a banker had paid into his hands the sum of 170,000 florins but a few days before his death, his valet was arrested by the police on suspicion of having made away with the money. As the man said that his master left his bed a couple of days before he died in order to burn some papers, the store in the bedroom was searched. Nothing but the remains of documents were found, and the servant was kept in custody until it occurred to some one that it might be as well to examine the other stores. The examination was made, and the numerous remains of bank-notes of 1000fl. each proved the innocence of the valet and the destructiveness of his master. The Baron, who was divorced from his wife, often expressed doubts about the legitimacy of his only son, and, in order that he should profit as little as possible by his death, he burned bank-notes of the value of 102,000fl. (16,300l.)"

Sir Henry Bulwer left Vienna on the 25th ult. for Constantinople, after a brief sojourn in the Austrian capital, during which he had an audience of the Emperor and several interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. On his way to Constantinople, he intends to visit Servia and Bulgaria, in order to acquaint himself personally with the state of those provinces.

Austria and Prussia have agreed to desire the German Diet to send troops of execution into Holstein and Lauenburg; but they will abstain from meddling with Schleswig or any other integral part of Denmark.

Prince Charles von Schwarzenberg, the Civil and Military Governor of Transylvania, died on the afternoon of the 25th ult. The young Prince, who was in the same house, was too ill to be carried into the room to take leave of his dying father.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Chambers have voted a sum of 1,600,000*l.* in the shape of a loan.

The Cagliari arrived at Genoa on the 22nd ult. She had started from Salerno, accompanied by the English vessel Centaur on the 18th, on which occasion there was a large and very enthusiastic crowd to see her off. The Government was alarmed at this demonstration, and kept a good many men under arms. A committee has been formed in Sardinia, to inquire into the condition of the crew, and to take measures for relieving their wants. It is said that Sardinia intends to persist in demanding an indemnity for the seizure of the ship and its crew.

Count Cavour has presented in the Sardinian Chamber of Representatives a project of law proposing that, from 1859 forward, a sum of 50,000 francs shall be allowed in the budget of the Minister of the Interior, to be employed for the benefit of the Italian stage, and for the encouragement of dramatic authors of approved merit. The subvention has been withdrawn since 1852.

A serious mutiny has taken place among the galley slaves at Genoa. Fifty of them rose upon their keepers, one of whom was killed, and the rest escaped with difficulty. The mutineers were then ordered to yield, which they refused to do, and two volleys were then fired into them, killing three on the spot. Two more have since died, and it is thought that others will not survive.

A wealthy Venetian, a native of Udine, is just dead, and has left the large sum of 600,000 fr. (24,000*l.*) in trust to Count Cavour, to be by him applied to public instruction in Piedmont.

The Tribunal of Appeal at Naples has declared the Cagliari a good and lawful prize. But the bird by that time had flown.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals contain an analysis of the report of the commission of the Council of State on the management of Federal matters during 1857. This report is in general favourable to the management, but it contains several suggestions, and it protests strongly against the manner in which Swiss emigrants have been treated in the Brazils, and recommends that emigration to that country be prohibited until the claim of the emigrants shall have been satisfied. Moreover, it proposes that emigration agents, if not fully authorized, shall be prosecuted as swindlers.

MONTENEGRO.

"The solution of the Montenegrin affair," says the *Times* Constantinople correspondent, "has advanced one step. All the Powers have agreed to the last proposal—namely, that an English, French, and Turkish officer of Engineers should go and make a detailed survey of the disputed district, and on this basis the representatives of the Powers should come to an agreement with the Porte."

STATE OF TRADE.

DULNESS still prevails at Birmingham; and at Bradford the advance in the prices of wool tends to check business transactions. The worsted and carpet trades of Halifax continue steady, and business at Huddersfield remained through the whole of the week ending last Saturday in much the same condition as previously reported. During the same week, the condition of the woollen trade of Leeds rather improved; but the hosiery trade of Leicester is still depressed. A more cheerful feeling prevails at Manchester and among the lace-workers of Nottingham. At Sheffield there is no material change to report. The decision of the ironmasters at the preliminary meeting at Wolverhampton, on Thursday week, was that no alteration should be declared in the prices of iron. Business is more active in Dublin; but there is still room for great improvement.

A sequestration (says the *Scotman*) was taken out on Saturday in the affairs of the firm of C. D. Young and Co., Edinburgh, very extensively engaged in the trade of wire-working and iron-founding, and also known in connexion with speculations in newspapers. The difficulties of the house have for some time been pretty notorious, and it was considered almost certain that a crisis would be brought on by recent events in connexion with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank. A meeting of the creditors was held about a fortnight since, and adjourned for a week without coming to any arrangement—the offer being, we believe, 4*s.* in the pound; and at the end of last week the attempt was abandoned. The largest creditor is the Edinburgh and Glasgow

Bank, to which the firm is indebted to the enormous amount of 108,000*l.* The firm gave employment to probably not far short of a thousand persons.

An abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom during periods ending June 30th, compared with the corresponding periods last year, was published on Wednesday night. A decrease appears both on the year and the quarter—on the year, of more than five millions sterling, and on the quarter, of more than a million! During the year, the property-tax decrease is set down at 5,838,561*l.*, which leaves somewhat of an increase in the ordinary channels of revenue. The revenue under the head of "Customs" decreased 270,000*l.* in the quarter, and 767,000*l.* in the year. The total revenue of the year ending June 30th, 1858, was 66,879,716*l.*; of the previous year, 72,067,821*l.*

"A second report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the Lords of the Treasury," says the *Times*, "contains some interesting information on the Excise duties and the direct taxes. The gross receipts for Excise duties in the year 1857-58 amounted to 18,495,888*l.*, against 19,758,460*l.* in 1856-57. Of this income, 9,280,963*l.* accrued from spirits, 5,492,006*l.* from the tax on malt, 489,008*l.* from the duty on hops (of which so little is said to be used by those who brew for our 'thirsty souls'), 1,244,723*l.* from paper, 80,153*l.* from hackney carriages and cabs, 118,588*l.* from stage carriages, 348,611*l.* from railways, 4,425,112*l.* from licenses, 11,500*l.* from game certificates in Ireland, and 5224*l.* from race-horses. A large increase in the spirit duty is reported to be entirely the result of augmented consumption, and this in spite of the speeches of temperance orators and the Maine Liquor Law agitation. The export of British spirits to France has seriously declined since the last report, 'the reason why' being the alteration made in the French laws last August, sanctioning the use of grain in distilleries, and imposing a duty on imported spirits. In the year ending the 31st of last March, 3,524,865 gallons of spirits were exported, against 5,717,529 gallons the year before; the exports to France were respectively 1,582,148 gallons (1857-1858), and 3,730,161 gallons (1856-7). Illicit distillation is decreasing in Scotland and Ireland. 475,146 barrels of beer were exported, against 423,180 in the previous year. The stamp duties yielded 7,684,331*l.*, and the probate and legacy duties 8,135,335*l.* The land and assessed taxes yielded 3,155,716*l.*, and the gross receipt of the income-tax in 1857-8 was 11,767,306*l.*, against 16,384,494*l.* in 1856-7."

THE THAMES.

THE committee on the state of the Thames met on Monday. Mr. Walker, engineer to the Thames Navigation Committee, was the first witness examined, and said, in answer to Mr. Tite:—"I think Mr. Goldworthy Gurney's plan would be a complete failure. It would lead to deposits of impure water in docks. Mr. Gurney proposes to discharge all the sewage at low water, which I do not think would be a desirable plan in the present state of the river. It would be desirable to discharge all the sewage at high water. My opinion is that if my plan was adopted it would get rid of a good deal of the present evil, but it would not render an intercepting sewer unnecessary. If these two channels were formed, they would improve the stream of the river; but I do not think they would be useful, or that they would stand. If they could be made to stand, they would materially interfere with the navigation of the river." Dr. Lewis Thompson, examined by the Chairman: "I have examined the state of the river Thames. I consider the cause of the present stench of the river arises from the mud, and when that is exposed to a temperature of from 65 to 75, fermentation sets in. As soon as the water begins to flow, the mud is disturbed, and the noxious gases are liberated." Lord Palmerston: "Supposing the contents of all the sewers of London were discharged into the river at mid-channel, so that the water there should approximate to the condition of the water in the sewers, would not that water emit injurious and offensive gases?" Dr. Thompson: "Most undoubtedly." In answer to other questions, Dr. Thompson said:—"I have noticed a black cloud on going up and down the river, and I consider that that is produced by the state of the river. I have found animal matter among the mud. If the sewage were conveyed to the sea it would not mix with the water, in consequence of the specific gravity of the salt water, and would be brought back. I attribute the increased evil which we now experience to the increase of mud. I attribute the stench of the mud to a change in the character of it rather than to any increase in its bulk." Sir John Shelley: "If, as you assert, the whole of the sewage of London always comes back again, and as London is always pouring its sewage into the river, how is it that there is anything but sewage water in the river at all?" Dr. Thompson: "There can be no doubt that some portions of the soluble matter would go into the sea and mix with it, but the insoluble parts of the sewage would always come back. I consider that Mr. Gurney's plan for burning the foul gases was a good one." After some further evidence, the committee adjourned.

The committee again met on Wednesday, when Mr. Goldworthy Gurney, Mr. Bidder, the celebrated en-

gineer, and Mr. James Lawes, gave evidence with respect to various scientific details connected with the bed of the river, the scour, the deposits at the sides, dredging, &c. All agreed that a large part of the evil results from the feculent mud lying at low water on the banks; but they differed with regard to the proposed remedies.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held on Tuesday, to consider the state of the Thames; and a resolution was adopted to give the Chairman full power to undertake measures for deodorization as a temporary expedient; but the expense incurred is to be reported from time to time. Several resolutions were proposed, affirming that the plan of Messrs. Bidder, Hawksley, and Bazalgette should be adopted, with certain alterations relative to embankments and desolations. To these resolutions various amendments were moved, but were defeated, and the resolutions were finally carried by 23 to 8.—The following are the precise terms of the scheme resolved on:—"1. To carry out the general plan submitted to Sir Benjamin Hall, in December, 1856, for a system of intercepting sewers for the whole metropolis, carrying the whole sewage down to a spot near Erith, and discharging it there. 2. The point of outfall, however, to be regarded as still an open question; the Board being prepared to carry the sewage further down the river if the Government be willing to provide the extra expense. 3. The question of an embankment of the Thames between Westminster and London Bridges to be left with the Government, the Board being willing to undertake the work, if the Government will provide a part of the cost. 4. The experiment of deodorizing the sewage to be tried in a portion of the Western district. 5. The Board looks to the Government to assist it, by a guarantee or in some other way, to raise the necessary funds." This scheme is to be submitted to Lord John Manners by a deputation.

MASTERMAN TESTIMONIAL.

THE committee formed on the retirement of Mr. John Masterman from the representation of the City of London, to present a testimonial to that gentleman, met for that purpose on Wednesday at the London Tavern; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., presided. On his right sat Mr. Masterman; and among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Crawford, M.P., J. Gurney Hoare, Lewis Lloyd, jun., R. N. Fowler, John Davis, J. Gurney Fry, Charles Reynolds, Charles Mills, Matthew Clark, John Harvey Astell, John Bonus, Bonamy Dobree, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, and Samuel Brown.

The Chairman, in presenting the testimonial to Mr. Masterman, hoped that he would accept it as an evidence of the universal respect in which he was held in the City of London. The chairman went on to say that, when the testimonial was in contemplation and the amount was being raised, Mr. Masterman, disliking ostentation, expressed a wish that there should be no other testimonial to him than an expression of satisfaction; but the electors of the City of London entertained a very general feeling that it was due to themselves there should be some gift to show that they were not unmindful of the services which had been done to them, and that general feeling had been carried into effect by the testimonial. The chairman then paid a tribute of admiration to Mr. Masterman for his qualities as a member of Parliament, and hoped that, in accepting and retaining the testimonial, he would have it constantly before him, and regard it as a mark of the gratitude of his constituents for his past services, and of their wishes for his health, prosperity, and long life.

Mr. Masterman returned thanks in appropriate terms, and the meeting then separated.

The testimonial is from the eminent firm of Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, and is a splendid six-light candelabrum of burnished and frosted silver, with a triangular base from a design by Mr. Thomas Brown. There are three figures—Science, Commerce, and Industry—which are, of course, female. Science has one foot on the globe, holds a tablet with compasses, and has a flame on her head, as an indication of genius; Commerce has her right hand leaning on a cornucopia, and bales of goods are on the ground by her left side; Industry has a distaff in her left hand, her right rests on a capstan, and by her side is a beehive. The following inscription is on the base:—"Presented to John Masterman, Esq., on the occasion of his retiring from the representation of the City of London in the Commons House of Parliament, as a testimonial of the sense entertained by his fellow-citizens of the faithful and efficient manner in which, for a period of fifty years, he discharged the important duties of that trust, as well as of the invariable attention which he paid to the interests of all classes of his constituents, without reference to or consideration of party." It is stated that the subscription for the testimonial amounted to about 1400*l.*, and that the remainder is to go to the establishment of a scholarship in the City of London School, to be called the "Masterman Scholarship."

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A SAD accident occurred on board the steam frigate *Penelope* at Spithead, on firing the salute on Monday in honour of her Majesty's Coronation-day. The 8-inch

gun at the port gangway, by some means unexplained, was fired before the men charged with loading it had withdrawn from the muzzle. The man was blown into the sea; and, on being recovered, it was found that his hand had been blown off between the wrist and the elbow. He was sent immediately to Haslar Hospital.

James Macdonald, a workman at the saw-mill of Mr. Pratt, timber-merchant, Hunslet-lane, Leeds, has been torn to pieces by the machinery. He was endeavouring to replace a strap on a drum while the latter was in motion, when his arm got entangled, and he was whirled round the shaft. The machinery was immediately stopped; but death had already ensued, and the body was horribly mangled.

A Mr. Greene, cashier of the Mount Osborne colliery, near Leeds, has been killed while out with a party of pleasure who had gone to the Strid. They occupied an omnibus, and at one time Mr. Greene got on to the roof, that he might the better command the scenery. While thus standing, the bough of a tree struck him on the head, and knocked him into the road. The back part of his head first touched the ground, causing concussion of the brain, from which he died the following morning.

An engine on the Great Western Railway at Bathampton got off the rails on Wednesday morning, and ran along the line, tearing up sleepers and rails before it. Ultimately it ran into a bank, which put a stop to its progress. The whole of the passengers in the train attached were a good deal frightened and somewhat shaken; but no greater ill resulted to them.

A mishap occurred on Tuesday evening to the express train which left King's-cross for Manchester at five o'clock, by which several persons appear to have sustained slight injuries. When near the Carlton station, in Nottinghamshire, the tire of the near driving wheel of the engine broke, and the engine and some of the carriages ran off the road into the fields, which are on a level with the line at that place. The guard's van, and the end of a second-class carriage next to it, were considerably damaged, and some of the passengers were severely shaken and bruised.

A frightful catastrophe has occurred near the Chilham station of the South-Eastern Railway to the express train which left London at half-past three, p.m., on Wednesday. The crank axle of the engine broke, and caused nine of the carriages to run off the line. The result was that several persons were injured; about half of them seriously so. The rails were torn up for at least fifteen feet, and several of the carriages were completely crushed. Medical aid was promptly obtained from Canterbury, and every assistance was afforded to the unfortunate wounded; but three of the cases are considered hopeless.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A suit has been promoted in the Consistory Court, to the effect that the Rev. Henry Hampton, the party proceeded against, might be admonished not to perform any ecclesiastical duties or Divine offices in an unconsecrated building called the temporary church of St. George, Tuffnell-park, Holloway, in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, without a license or other lawful authority. It appeared that the rev. gentleman, notwithstanding a notice from the bishop, had performed Divine service in the building in question on various occasions in the month of May. The Rev. Mr. Hampton, who appeared in person, fully recognized the bishop's authority, but complained that it had been oppressively exercised, the bishop having withdrawn his confidence in consequence of malicious and unfounded slanders. He had asked for a searching investigation into his case, and on its refusal had been obliged, most reluctantly, to transgress the law of the Church by exercising his profession contrary to the will of the bishop, in order to save his family from starvation. He again asked for an investigation into the allegations against him, and prayed that judgment might be deferred until the result could be ascertained. The judge said he had no power to accede to the rev. gentleman's prayer, as he was exercising a ministerial rather than a judicial function. The articles having been proved, he was bound to admonish Mr. Hampton, to condemn him in costs, and to warn him not to offend again in like manner.

A gentleman who is the owner of houses in Globe-fields, Mile-end Old-town, applied to the Thames magistrate, last Saturday, for his advice. One of his new houses had been hired of him by a man apparently respectable, who gave a reference to another housekeeper in Stepney, from whom a high character was obtained. The man to whom he had let the house had since undertaken to other parties at an increased rent, and they turned out to be a gang of swindlers, who had given extensive orders to tradesmen for goods of every description, with a promise of immediate payment. The tradesmen soon found out that they could not obtain either money or goods, and it was known that articles supplied to the gang had been directly afterwards sold for less than the invoice price. Mr. Selfe advised the applicant to consult his solicitor as to the best means of getting rid of his very objectionable tenants, and to give information to the inspector of police at the adjoining station of the doings of the swindlers. The officers of the court stated that a gang of swindlers had taken

possession of houses at No. 7, Arbour-street West, Holmes-street, and No. 50, Bromley-street, all in Stepney. Their plan is to give references to one another.

John Dooley, a cabinet-maker in High-street, Stepney, has been examined at the Worship-street police-office on a charge of violently assaulting a Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, a widow, to whose daughter he was at one time to have been married. The intended match was broken off by him last Christmas, and on the evening of the 8th of May he went to Mrs. Lee's house for the purpose of removing some articles of furniture which, during the time of his courtship, he had deposited there. Mrs. Lee opposed the removal; whereupon, Dooley dashed her on the floor of the hall, knelt on her, and bit her left arm in five places. He then went up-stairs again, followed by Mrs. Lee, whom he again assailed, and flung her down stairs. While lying helpless, he trampled with all his force on her arm, until a policeman, drawn to the spot by the cries of "Murder!" found his way into the house; but on hearing that the contest had resulted from a disputed claim for rent, he declined to interfere. The injuries received by Mrs. Lee were so serious that it was not until last Saturday that she could appear at the police-court. Dooley was committed for trial; but the magistrate, strange to say, consented to accept bail.

William Wilmsburst, thirty-nine, has been examined at the Mansion House, and committed for trial, on a charge of having uttered, at Tenterden, Kent, two forged cheques, one for 457l. 10s., and the other for 1500l., with intent to defraud the London and County Bank, Lombard-street; and on another charge of stealing 6l. 10s., from a widow residing in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, where he was clerk in an office.

Charles Rees, a journeyman painter, was charged last Saturday at the Lambeth police-court, together with his wife, with neglecting and ill-treating his children. The attention of a policeman had been called to a little girl, about twelve years of age, who had been seen by a baker's wife crawling about with her legs chained together, and begging for food. He conveyed the child to the workhouse, and then went to the residence of her parents, where he found four other children in a state of great filth and almost total nakedness. These he took away with him, and apprehended the father and mother. On the prisoners being brought before the magistrate, all the children were present, and the chain on the little girl's legs was found to be fastened by two padlocks. Her clothes were very scanty and filthy; her legs and feet were bare; and the flesh about the ankles, where the chain had rubbed, seemed much swollen. She said that she had been chained so for about a week, but added that at night the manacles were taken off. The constable stated that he had ascertained from inquiries in the neighbourhood that both the parents are given to drink, and this has been the sole cause of their own and their children's wretchedness. The father acknowledged that he earned nearly thirty shillings a week, and said that he had chained the girl because she was in the habit of running away. He was remanded, and the mother and children were sent to the workhouse.

A shipwright, named Henry Brady, living in New-street, Bermondsey, was charged before the Southwark magistrate, last Saturday, with beating his wife. For the last twelve months Brady had been constantly in the habit of ill-using her, sometimes apparently without provocation. One evening he came home and beat her about the head and face in a savage manner; and he would probably have murdered her, had not the neighbours, who were alarmed by the screams of the woman, rushed to her assistance. Brady said that he had struck his wife in a fit of passion, and he felt extremely sorry. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.—Two cases of a similar kind came before the Southwark magistrate on Tuesday, and the same sentence as that passed on Brady was awarded by Mr. Combe, who said that wife-beating had been very prevalent of late, and who expressed a hope that the Legislature would take the matter in hand. On the other hand, the wife of an oilman has been charged at Marlborough-street with ill-using her husband. She was bound over to keep the peace.

An important action for assault has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench. A lieutenant in the navy, on half-pay, named Kennedy, was the plaintiff; and the Rev. Mr. Hunt, a clergyman of the Church of England, was the defendant. The former opened a school at Torriano-terrace, and the latter acted for a time as his head master. Differences arose between them in time, and, according to the statements of Mr. Kennedy, the clergyman abused him in very coarse language on one occasion, and, on another, struck him a violent blow behind the left ear, without any provocation whatever, and rendered him insensible. The plaintiff also asserted that Mr. Hunt encouraged the boys to insult him. The story of the assault was confirmed by the Rev. Hugh Nicholson, a friend of Mr. Kennedy; but, for the defence, Mr. Hunt swore that, on the occasion in question, Mr. Kennedy was excessively intoxicated; that he seized hold of Mrs. Hunt's hands, and kissed her; and that he (Mr. Hunt) then pushed his head on one side, but did not otherwise assault him. Mrs. Hunt swore to the same effect; so that the point the jury had to determine was on which side the perjury had been committed, for the plaintiff emphatically denied, on his oath, that he

had behaved in any way rudely to Mrs. Hunt. A verdict was returned for the defendant.

An adjourned examination meeting in the bankruptcy of Robert Hills, banker of Dartford and Gravesend, took place on Tuesday. The bankrupt passed, and October 19th was appointed for the certificate meeting.

William Dobson has been finally examined at Marlborough-street, on a charge of stabbing his wife. The woman has been separated from her husband about four years, and since the passing of the Protection Act has obtained a protection order against her husband for property acquired by her industry, and also for considerable property to which she is entitled. The assault was committed on the 14th ult., in Earl-street, and the wife was stabbed so seriously that she fell senseless, and remained in a very dangerous state in the Charing-cross Hospital for some weeks. Dobson has now been committed for trial.

An action has been brought in the Court of Exchequer by a Mr. Eastwood and another against a gentleman connected with the Surrey Gardens Company, as the endorser of a bill of exchange, dated July 24th, 1856, at two months, for 500l., and drawn on the company, which, it will be recollected, was formed on the principle of limited liability. The defendants on the record were the late Mr. James Coppock, the well-known Parliamentary agent; Mr. Thomas Knox Holmes, also a Parliamentary agent; and Mr. George Bain, all of whom were shareholders in the company. The bill in question had been accepted in favour of Mr. Scott, who had built the refreshment-rooms. Mr. Scott had endorsed the bill to Pritchard and Son, the sub-contractors, who had in turn endorsed it to the plaintiffs, who had supplied the bricks. Mr. William Ellis, the secretary to the Surrey Gardens Company, said, in cross-examination, "The body of the acceptance to this bill is in the handwriting of Mr. Coppock. He did not accept that bill in the lobby of the House of Commons. Mr. Coppock frequently brought me bills before there was any minute authorizing their acceptance. The company was registered on the 17th April, 1856. Mr. Scott, the drawer of this bill, was a shareholder of the company. He held ten or thirteen shares. The company got into difficulties from the date of the first bill, I suppose. They have never been out of difficulties since. They were hopelessly insolvent before the bills became due. They had no funds to meet these bills except what came in from the entertainments." Mr. Edwin James, who appeared for the defence, submitted that the defendants were not liable, that no misrepresentation had been proved, and that no damage had accrued to the plaintiff, as the company was insolvent when the bill was received. By the direction of the Lord Chief Baron, a verdict was taken for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, subject to ulterior proceedings.

The affairs of the notorious Windle Cole were before the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday. Mr. Linklater, on behalf of the assignees of Messrs. Davidson and Gordon, presented a proof for 6000l. against the estate of the bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Birchin-lane. Mr. Murray, for the assignees, said the bankrupt alleged that Messrs. Davidson and Gordon were indebted to him in 47,000l. He proposed an investigation, and that the proof should be admitted as a claim. The court concurred.

An appeal has been made in the Appeal Court from the decision of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, refusing to remove from the list of contributors of a Joint Stock Company, the affairs of which were in the course of being wound up under the provisions of the Winding-up Acts, the name of Mr. Jessop, in respect of four hundred and seventy-four additional shares. It appeared that Mr. Jessop had originally subscribed for one hundred shares, and had afterwards become the proprietor of three hundred and seventy-four shares. After the company had fallen into difficulties, and various ineffectual attempts had been made to reinstate its affairs, the appellant had transferred his shares to a Mr. J. C. Spence. This transfer the Vice-Chancellor had regarded as invalid in law, and, therefore, as not having relieved Mr. Jessop from liability as a shareholder. Their Lordships held the transfer to have been validly made. They therefore reversed the Vice-Chancellor's order, and directed the name of Mr. Jessop to be removed from the list. The official manager is to be allowed his costs out of the estate; but Mr. Jessop is not to have any costs.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—George Blewett, the farm labourer charged with being concerned in the murder of the policeman near Dagenham, Essex, in 1846, was again examined and remanded at Ilford on Monday. The woman Smith, who first gave the information, repeated the statements she has already made to the police. From these it would appear that her deceased husband Page was the person chiefly concerned. He, in company with Blewett, and two other men named Wood and Chalk, went out at night to steal corn from a barn. The woman Smith, then the wife of Page, was also of the party, and appears to have served as a watcher. At any rate, she gave the alarm that the policeman was coming; on which, Page, after a few words of parley, struck the constable several times with what is called a loaded stick. The other three men then assisted in despatching the officer, and Page's wife

was so frightened that she ran away home. A small farmer, it appears, was waiting to receive the stolen corn. Chalk is supposed to be now in Australia; and, with the exception of him and Blawie, all the men implicated have died violent deaths. Page was killed accidentally about a year afterwards, and two others committed suicide.

A SEEN-ACCUSED MURDERER.—John Hoare, a middle-aged man, described as a labourer, is under remand at the Worship-street police-office, charged, on his own confession, with assaulting his wife as violently as to cause her death. His statement was confirmed by the evidence of his step-daughter, who said that the man was drunk when the act was committed, but that her mother was sober. Hoare and his wife had a quarrel; the former struck the latter with his fist; the woman then hit her husband on the head with the leg of a table, and cut it severely; after which, the man struck the woman on the head with a poker. From the effects of this blow she lingered for several days, but at length died, and the man subsequently gave himself into custody.

FIRES.

A most alarming fire burst out on Tuesday morning in floor No. 36 of warehouse 5, South Quay, London Docks. The premises were upwards of ninety feet high, and contained sugar, jute, saltpetre, &c., of the value of many thousand pounds. Some men employed on the South Wharf observed large black bodies of smoke issuing from the windows and loopholes of the warehouse, and, though the engines were speedily got to work, the flames spread with such swiftness that no impression could be made on them. Subsequently, Mr. Braidwood's brigade, land and river, arrived on the spot, and immense bodies of water were projected on to the building; but they did not prevent the fire extending to some saltpetre and brandy. The result was five successive explosions, which shook the whole dock, and fears were at one time entertained that the shipping would take fire. An expanse of vivid white flame shot upwards with terrible vehemence, and extended half way across the basin. At the same time, the concussion was so great that it appeared as if the whole of the south stack of the docks was coming down. The centre division was blown to atoms. Every one was panic-struck for the moment. There was a cry of "Run! it's the saltpetre!" Several men were injured by falling bricks, but none seriously; and, strange to say, no lives were lost. The vessels alongside the south quay were hauled out into the basin, and appear not to have sustained any damage. The flames extended to the warehouses, however, with increased force, and it was not till near six o'clock in the evening that the progress of the fire was arrested. The total loss is estimated at nearly 300,000.

A fire broke out on Sunday night on the premises of Messrs. Simpson and Co., saddlers, Clifton-road, Five Bell-lane, New Cross. The flames commenced in the stabling at the rear of the front premises, in which were several valuable horses. A large amount of property was destroyed, including the stabling and harness rooms, and the coach-houses, which extended nearly one hundred feet in one direction and fifty feet in the other. A cottage next door was also nearly burnt to the ground.

A fire broke out on Sunday evening in the County Lunatic Asylum at Wootton, near Gloucester, and one wing was entirely destroyed. The lunatics in the building amounted to five hundred; but those in the wing which took fire were safely removed to another part. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

A very destructive fire has occurred at Wakefield, where one side of a square has been burnt down. One of the buildings was the Church Institution, the library of which, consisting of 1400 volumes, was totally destroyed. Fortunately, it had been insured.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—Further reinforcements are under orders for speedy departure to India.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.—The ceremony of presenting a set of new colours to the 1st or Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry took place on Monday morning in the presence of a large number of spectators. The colours were handed to First Lieutenants Stark and Boxer by Admiral Harvey.

THE CHATHAM MARINES.—The annual inspection of the Chatham division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry took place on Tuesday by Major-General Sir R. Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Marines. The entire battalion, numbering about seven hundred men of all ranks, including the whole of the officers and marines now at headquarters, assembled in the barrack-square at ten o'clock in heavy marching order, the battalion being formed in companies. Their evolutions gave the highest satisfaction to General Wesley.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial was held on Tuesday on board the flag-ship *Waterloo*, at Sheerness, to try Lieutenant James Hector Mackenzie Robertson, of her Majesty's ship *Royal George*, on charges of drunkenness and using abusive language to the super-numerary carpenter of the vessel. The first charge was held not to be proved, but, on the second, the lieutenant was convicted, and was sentenced to be dismissed the *Royal George*.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

ACCIDENT AT THE EAST INDIA DOCKS.—Two vessels—the *Ocean*, of Shoreham, bound for Swansea, with a cargo of copper ore, and the collier *Lustre*, of and from South Shields, laden with three hundred and fifty tons of coals—became jammed in the gates of the lock of the East India Docks last Saturday. Several attempts were made to drag them out, but in vain. They were therefore unloaded and dismantled; and, on the flowing of the tide, it was discovered that both vessels had sustained great damage, and had filled. In the meanwhile, the ingress and egress to and from the dock has been completely blocked up.

THE WRECK OF THE AVA.—An inquiry has been conducted at the Thames Police-office into the circumstances attending the loss of the Peninsular and Oriental screw steamer *Ava*, which was wrecked off the coast of Ceylon on the 16th of last February. On Tuesday, Mr. Selfe delivered the judgment of himself and Captain Walker, the acting nautical assessor to the Board of Trade. Both agreed with the explanation afforded by Captain Kirtton, that the primary cause of the wreck arose, to a considerable extent, from the force of the current which had set in, and the mistaking of a false light; but, at the same time, the court did not wholly acquit Captain Kirtton of blame in the matter, as he had neglected to take the precaution of heaving the lead. With that exception, however, they held him to be blameless, and they complimented him on the high character he had received for his previous services.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Mr. Rarey, accompanied by Mr. Goodenough, exhibited his horse-taming powers, for the fourth time, before the Queen and Court, last Saturday morning, in the Riding School of the Royal Mews. The zebra of which mention has already been made, and the horse *Cruiser* (both famous for their savageness), were introduced in a tame state. Mr. Rarey also exercised his powers on a horse from the Royal Mews. The Prince Consort presided the same morning at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, held at the Duchy-office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park. In the afternoon, his Royal Highness was present at the annual meeting of the Windsor Royal Association, of which he is President, and distributed the prizes in the Home Park. He returned to London in the evening. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the King of the Belgians, went to Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening. "We believe," says the *Times*, "that the Court will remove to Osborne on the 5th of July, and remain until the Parliamentary prorogation. Her Majesty will take a summer cruise up the Rhine in the *Fairy* yacht, and receive a visit from her daughter at Cologne."—The Marquis of Exeter, E.G., Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, at Buckingham Palace, and presented a resolution of the House of Lords that William Constable Maxwell, Esq., has proved his claim to the title of Lord Herries of Terregles, Scotland. The Prince Consort, attended by Colonel F. H. Seymour, was present in the forenoon at a field day of the Grenadier Guards in Hyde-park. The Queen and Prince Consort visited Frogmore on Tuesday, and dined there, returning to Buckingham Palace in the evening.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE LEVIATHAN.—The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, and the other Imperial and Royal guests, visited the *Leviathan* on Monday. The Royal party went in carriages to the Vintuall-yard at Deptford, where they embarked in the Admiralty barge, and soon reached the ship. Mr. Yates, the secretary of the company, and Captain Harrison awaited her Majesty at the gangway, on reaching which she was received by Mr. H. T. Hope and his co-directors, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Hon. F. Berkeley, M.P., Mr. R. J. R. Campbell, M.P., Mr. Samuel Baker, and Mr. St. George Burke. The deck of the ship not being yet laid on the iron framing, a platform had been constructed for the Royal party, extending her full length, along which they proceeded. The visitors made the tour of the ship, and were ultimately conducted to the bows, where a dais had been elevated. Here the Queen expressed her great admiration of the vessel, and her singular pleasure at seeing the successful manner in which it had been brought near its completion. Her Majesty added that she felt a warm interest in the ship as a monument of national naval enterprise, and hoped that it would ever remain part of the mercantile navy of the country. To this, the directors hastened to respond by an assurance that, as Englishmen, they would take care that a ship so honoured should never sail under a foreign flag. Her Majesty then intimated a wish to inspect the machinery; but the descent into the engine-room being considered not sufficiently commodious, the Royal party were invited to view the machinery from the hatchway. Other parts of the vessel were also inspected, and the visitors left after staying about an hour. In returning to Deptford, the Queen was obliged to hold her bouquet close to her face the whole way, to exclude the foul odours of the river.

THE NEW ELECTIONS.—The show of hands for the East Norfolk election took place last Saturday at Norwich, and was declared to be in favour of Sir Henry Stacey,

the Conservative candidate. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Major Coke, who comes forward on Liberal principles. There was a good deal of uproar all through the proceedings, and the addresses of the candidates could hardly be heard. They do not appear, however, to have contained anything of interest. The poll took place on Tuesday, when Major Coke was returned by 2938 votes against 2693 given to Sir Henry Stacey.

THE CROPS.—The accounts of the state of the crops from all parts of the country are most favourable. The glorious weather up to the present time has brought all cereal produce unusually forward; and an early and abundant harvest is anticipated. In the north of Derbyshire, heavy storms have done some damage; but in some places a little rain would be an advantage.

MASONIC CEREMONIAL IN EDINBURGH.—The foundation-stone of a new hall for the Grand Masonic Lodge of Scotland was laid at Edinburgh on Thursday week by the Duke of Atholl, Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The event created a great sensation, and the day was kept as a holiday in many parts of the country. A large deputation attended from the Grand Lodge of England, headed by Lord Panmure, Deputy Grand Master; and the numbers crowded about the locality where the ceremony took place was very large. In the evening there was a ball, and the whole affair passed off with great spirit.

A QUICK PASSAGE.—The Government emigration ship *Nugget*, 1125 tons, of Liverpool, W. H. Bond, commander, which sailed from Southampton on the 22nd of January with three hundred and fifty-five passengers, arrived at Adelaide, South Australia, on the 3rd of April, having made the passage in seventy-one days—the shortest on record from this country to that port.

THE CHILDREN IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.—"A Mother," writing to the *Times*, calls attention to the neglect and ill-treatment of children in Kensington Gardens by the nursemaids who have charge of them. They are left for hours by themselves, unwatched for, and strapped into their perambulators; while the women are talking and idling with male friends whom they may chance to pick up. If the poor children complain, they are scolded and struck. The evil is certainly one which demands attention; for we all know the tyrannical nature of the "nursemaid accustomed to the care of children."

MISS JOY AND THE CONFESSORIAL.—Miss Joy, the lady charged by the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring at the meeting at St. James's-hall on the 11th ult. with the grossest conduct, has been advised by counsel that, in the present anomalous state of the law of slander, she has no right of action against him for the statements made by him at that meeting. She has therefore thought it necessary to deny in public the truth of the statements made against her.

GOUGH VERSUS LEE.—The hon. secretary to the Lee's Defence Fund has published the following statement:—"The retraction made by my counsel, in which the nominal verdict was given, was made without any authority from me or my solicitors; on the contrary, I strenuously protested against it, and insisted on the case proceeding."—(Signed) F. R. LEE.—London, June 21, 1885.

SUICIDE OF MR. T. B. HOWE, THE ARTIST.—An inquest has been held in the board-room of King's College Hospital, touching the death of Mr. Thomas Biddell Howe, the artist. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity, caused by continued bad drinking.

COLONIAL OFFICE REFORMS.—Sir E. B. Lytton has adopted, in conjunction with the Lords of the Treasury, a reform at the Colonial-office, similar to that introduced by Lord Malmesbury into the Foreign-office. The papers of the Colonial Department (including those known as trade and plantation papers) are now to be divided into two classes—the historical and the political. The line is drawn at 1868. Writers will in future be free to copy or to abstract any papers prior to that date, without reference to the Secretary of State. These changes are of serious value, and will be remembered to the credit of Lord Malmesbury and Sir E. B. Lytton, when much that now looks more important will have been lost to recollection.—*Athenaeum*.

ANTIQUITIES AT CHIRICH.—The ruins of this ancient city are being excavated, and some very fine specimens of Greek architecture and sculpture have been dug up, including a magnificent colossal lion.

SAN DOMINGO.—Santana has invaded San Domingo city, and has taken Samana and destroyed it. But he has blocked Port au Platte, and reduced it to ashes. A guano island, sixty miles south-west of San Domingo, has been claimed by the Haytian Government from the Americans, and the latter are about to be expelled by force.

MR. LANGE, late M.P. for the Wick Borough.—He addressed a public meeting at Pontefract on Friday week as a candidate for the representation of that town. His principles are those of advanced Liberalism. He expressed his belief that there will be no dissolution of Parliament this year, but that next year it will be inevitable. The meeting gave Mr. Lange a hearty reception.

LORD DANBY.—The Premier, we are happy to find, is recovering from his late severe attack of gout. Mr. Disraeli, who has also been ill, has resumed his place in the House.

A NIGHT AT SEA.—A number of persons who intended sailing from Douglas, Isle of Man, for Dublin, by the steamer *Queen*, of Whitehaven, were awaiting the arrival of that vessel from Whitehaven on the 23rd ult., and got into the boats belonging to the Whitehaven Packet Company for the purpose of going on board. On the vessel arriving and firing a gun, at half-past eleven o'clock, the boats proceeded towards her at the outside of the bay, but were unable to get alongside, as the anchor not being down the steamer drifted away from the boats. A squall of wind off the land came down on them at the same time, and, proving far too strong for the rowers, swept the boats away out to sea. The largest boat had on board twenty-five passengers, and a crew of three boatmen, with only two oars, and was encumbered by a heavy load of luggage, besides the passengers. They passed a wretched night, and were only relieved long after daylight by seeing a steamer making towards them, which proved to be the vessel they ought to have been on board of, and by which they were picked up and brought back to the bay. The smaller boat had nine passengers on board, and rode rather lighter; she had also drifted several miles off Langness when she was picked up. Among the passengers in the boats were several ladies and some youths returning from school. One lady lost a trunk containing jewellery and other property of the value of 200*l*.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—The Town Council of Edinburgh met on Monday for the purpose of electing a Professor of Chemistry in succession to the late Dr. William Gregory. Dr. Lyon Playfair was voted into the vacant chair by a majority of 16 over Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow University.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—A letter from Sir John Lawrence to the Lord Mayor, thanking the Court of Common Council for the honour of having elected him a member, was read at a meeting of the Court on Monday. It was dated "Camp Tilum, Punjab, May 9th, 1858." A motion that the letter should be entered on the journals of the Court was carried by acclamation.

METROPOLITAN BATH COMPANY.—The last annual report of the Board of Directors, under whose superintendence the western part of London is accommodated with an unexceptionable set of baths, has been recently circulated. In the previous report, submitted to the shareholders in May, 1857, it was stated that the works had been commenced when only 500 of the 1000 shares of 10*l*. each (the capital originally fixed) had been subscribed for, in the full expectation that there would be no difficulty in raising the whole amount required. By the last report, submitted to the shareholders during the month of June, it appears that the monetary pressure of the time debarred the company from receiving the support it had a right to expect. The directors have thus incurred various liabilities, the total outlay for building, boilers, machinery, advertising, &c., amounting to 8898*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*., while to complete the building and furnish 1000*l*. more is required. The company, it should be remembered, is one of limited liability, and the directors compute that the gross yearly receipts of the establishment will be fully equal to 4680*l*., while the working expenses will not exceed 2160*l*.. During the month that elapsed between the 17th of May and the 17th ult., the receipts were no less than 126*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*., and the baths taken were 1909 in number, although only the ground and first floors are as yet open. The second floor is, however, in an advanced state of preparation.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILROADS.—The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the causes of accidents on railways, and into the possibility of removing any such causes, has issued its report, which is dated the 25th ult. We here read:—"Your committee is of opinion that the Board of Trade should be invested with the fullest powers to investigate and report to Parliament upon any accident which may occur on railways. Your committee is of opinion that a rate of speed considerably in excess of what is considered safe, in the opinion of the great majority of the witnesses examined, is sometimes attained on many of the lines; that the evidence taken further tends to show that such excessive speed has arisen, not so much from the average speed required as advertised by the railway time-tables, as from the want of strict punctuality in the time of the departure and arrival of trains from each station, which leads to an excess of speed for the purpose of endeavouring to make up time lost." The report then makes various suggestions for preventing the evils complained of, but does not recommend any specific legislative action.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN STANFORD, R.A., fell from one of the Needles rocks last week, while sketching, sprained his ankle, and seriously bruised his face and body.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—The report of the commission, just issued, chiefly refers to the question of fellowships. The commissioners have regarded it as an essential part of their duty to ensure that fellowships shall be determined, generally, by the personal merits and fitness of the successful candidate, and not by accidents of birth and locality. They have therefore provided for the total abolition of such preferences, except in the case of two colleges, to which they were prepared to add St. John's, the peculiar circumstances of these colleges appearing to warrant a difference of constitution. The two in which preference continues to exist are New College and Jesus College. It would appear that the

authorities of St. John's College made a proposal, which the commissioners refused, as calculated to secure to the college the odious character of a "close" institution. They accordingly adhered to their previous decision, which will be carried out.

NEW ASSIZE COURTS FOR BARKSHIRE.—It was determined at the county sessions at Abingdon, on Monday, to erect new assize courts for Berkshire at Reading, where great inconvenience has long been felt for want of sufficient space.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—The deaths in London in the week ending Saturday, June 26th, were 1092. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths was 984; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average should be raised in proportion to the increase, when the comparison will show that the mortality of last week approximated very closely to the calculated amount. Diarrhoea was fatal last week in fifty-four cases, which is double the average for corresponding weeks; its recent increase is evident, the numbers of the two previous weeks having been 18 and 31. There were also eight deaths from cholera or "choleraic diarrhoea."—Last week, the births of 823 boys and 839 girls, in all 1662 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1595. —From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.

MR. W. H. BARBER.—The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. Barber, the solicitor who was transported for many years on a false charge of forgery, met for the first time on Tuesday, when Mr. Barber gave evidence as to the brutal treatment he received at Norfolk Island and the tyranny of Major Child, the commandant. The witness thus concluded his statement:—"Conscious of my innocence, I made no disposal of my property; but after my conviction it was all seized, and every vestige has been swept away, together with debts due to me, which have been lost through the operation of the Statute of Limitations. I have received a pardon on the ground of my innocence, but have returned to this country destitute, having lost several thousands of pounds, and been permanently injured by the cruelties exercised towards me." The committee then adjourned.

THE EARL OF CATHINES has been elected one of the representative peers of Scotland to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Earl of Morton.

DEAN TRENCH has resigned the chair of Divinity at King's College, London.

THE KING OF DELHI AT THE CAPE.—On the 10th of March, the Governor of the Cape, Sir George Grey, in the course of his address to the Parliament, said:—"A correspondence will be laid before you detailing the reasons for which it is intended to detain the King of Delhi in confinement in British Caffraria. You will find from these papers that this is an isolated case, and that no intention exists of transporting prisoners from India to her Majesty's South African possessions."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At a meeting of the Crystal Palace shareholders held on Wednesday, a resolution in favour of opening the building to shareholders on Sundays was adopted. A ballot was demanded, which will take place about the middle of the present month. The meeting was rather stormy.

THE REV. ALFRED POOLE, whose name has recently been before the public in connexion with the alleged scandals in Belgravia, has lodged an appeal with the Archbishop against the decree of suspension pronounced against him by the Bishop of London.

THE RESTORATION OF OUDH.—The adjourned general Court of Proprietors of the East India Company was held in Leadenhall-street on Wednesday, when Mr. Jones brought on his motion for the restoration of Oude to the native Royal family. Mr. Helps moved the previous question; but the vote was anticipated by a count-out.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PRINTING-OFFICES.—Amongst those trades and professions opposed to the duration of life which are followed in the metropolis by large numbers of persons, few are more fatal than that of the compositor and printer. The number of deaths from consumption amongst them is very large. Those who have visited some of the London printing-offices, which have been adapted for this purpose from old-fashioned dwelling-houses, will not for a moment doubt that the deaths and loss of health are to be attributed to the ill condition of the atmosphere, produced by overcrowding the space, and setting at defiance all sanitary principles. Nor are the editors and correctors of the press in many cases better accommodated. Men well aware of the danger are shut into closets, partitioned off from the ill-ventilated space, and little larger than full-sized coffins. Sketches of some of these literary dens, in which are accommodated men who are earnestly working to elevate the taste and improve the condition of the community, would astonish many readers. Changes for the better have either been made or are in progress in various quarters. Much, however, that is bad remains to be altered; and taking the whole of the sanitary arrangements that have been provided for those engaged in the printing profession in a mass, there remain defects sufficient to account as clearly for the loss of life in printing-offices as in the barracks of the metropolis.—*The Builder*.

COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.—It seems early for so many persons to be abroad, not only to sell but to purchase flowers, yet there is no lack of buyers for the perfumed stores which meet the eye, and well nigh impede the footsteps. Young sempstresses and milliners' girls, barmaids and shopwomen, bent up all day in a hot and close atmosphere, have risen an hour or two earlier, and make a party of pleasure to come to Covent-garden Market to buy flowers. It is one of Heaven's mercies that the very poorest manages somehow to buy these treasures; and he who is steeped to the lips in misery will have a morsel of magnificence in his window, or a bunch of violets in the cracked jug on his mantel-shelf, even as the great lady has rich, savage, blooming plants in her conservatory, and caucelias, and magnolias in porphyry vases on marble slabs. It is a thin, a very thin line, that divides the independent poor from the pauper in his hideous whitewashed union ward; the power of buying flowers and of keeping a dog. How the halfpence are scraped together to buy the violets or magnolias, whence comes the coin that purchases the scrap of paunch, it puzzles me to say; but go where you will among the *pauperum tabernacula* and you will find the dog and the flowers. Crowds more of purchasers are there yet, around the violet baskets; but these are buyers to sell again. Wretched-looking little buyers are they, half-starved Bedouin children, mostly Irish, in faded and tattered garments, with ragged hair and bare feet. They have tramped miles with their scanty stock-money laid up in a corner of their patched shawls, daring not to think of breakfast till their purchases be made; and then they will tramp miles again through the crust streets of London town, penetrating into courts and alleys where the sun never shines, passing into noisome doorways, selling their wares to creatures almost as ragged and forlorn as themselves. They cry violets! They cry violets in good Master Herrick's time. There are some worthy gentlemen, householders and ratepayers, who would put all such street-criers down by act of Parliament. Indeed, it must be an intolerable sin, this piping little voice of an eight-years old child, wheezing out a supplication to buy a bunch of violets. But then mouthy gentlemen are all Sir Oracles; and when they are, no dogs must bark nor violets be cried.—*The Welcome Guest*.

A MEETING of the letter-carriers was held on Tuesday evening at the Hole-in-the-Wall, Chanery-lane. In consequence of the heavy duties the men have to perform, they were not able to assemble until a late hour. Within an hour of the time for meeting, not only the long room, but the entire house, was crowded to suffocation. The chairman of the last meeting having been suspended for two or three weeks, and threatened with dismissal from the service by the authorities, for filling such an office, it was feared there would be a difficulty in finding a chairman for the present meeting. However, as soon as the question was mooted, a letter-carrier, of known respectability and long service, came forward and volunteered his services to take the chair. He opened the meeting by stating they had been called together that evening by a printed bill, circulated amongst them, a copy of which was forwarded to each branch office, to the effect that "A general meeting of letter-carriers will take place at the Hole-in-the-Wall, on Tuesday week, the 29th inst., to take into consideration the present incessant duties, and to take measures for the cessation thereof; also for business of paramount importance." He would not go into detail. Suffice it to say that their work had been increased twofold, and they had had no extra duty money as heretofore, and that they (the authorities) now intended making sorters of the letter-carriers, consequently causing them to perform double duty, which no man, however athletic, could stand. A resolution was carried to have a petition presented in both Houses of Parliament. A committee was also formed for carrying out the wishes of the meeting. The meeting was then adjourned till to-morrow (Sunday).

A SLEET WALKER.—A young man, named George Manton, has had his arm dressed at the Queen's Hospital for a rather severe wound that he received. It seemed that the patient is somewhat addicted to sleep-walking, dreaming, &c., and, fancying that he had been insulted, he jumped out of bed, and commenced a spirited attack upon his supposed foe. Unfortunately, he fancied this dream-person occupied a place close to his bedroom window, and in the course of his attack he knocked his arm through a pane of glass, and awoke to realise the disagreeable fact that he had been dreaming, and had cut himself badly.—*Birmingham Daily Press*.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, Mr. Hill submitted the following motion:—"That the demoralising effects produced to the surrounding neighbourhood by the Sunday mart held in Houndsditch calls for the serious attention of this Court, and that, with a view to its suppression, it be referred to the police committee to inquire into the circumstances relating thereto, with instructions to call for the production of any papers in the hands of the commissioners of police connected therewith, and to report thereon to this court." The motion was ultimately agreed to, with the omission of the words "demoralization" and "suppression."—Mr. Deputy Dalin again brought forward a petition from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Committee of Ma-

nagement, for a grant of money towards the expenses of adapting the dome area of St. Paul's for the purposes of Divine service," and moved that it should be referred to the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee. After some discussion and opposition, this was agreed to.—Several petitions were presented from inhabitants of the metropolis, and also from a large number of butchers, praying for an investigation into the alleged system of forestalling and jobbing in the Metropolitan Cattle Market. The petition alleged that there is at present an exorbitant price of butcher's meat, although there was a quantity of stock quite sufficient for the supply of the metropolis constantly arriving; and that this exorbitant price is owing to a system of jobbing and forestalling. The several petitions were referred to the Markets Improvement Committee to examine and report upon, and the Court then adjourned.

RIOTS AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—Some serious rioting took place at Wolverhampton on Tuesday evening, owing to a person calling himself the Baron de Camin having made some injudicious speeches with reference to the Roman Catholic religion. Some persons were arrested; and, on the following evening, the Baron held a meeting in the Corn Exchange, at which his wife described the formalities attending the introduction of a young woman into a nunnery. She said she had been a novice at a nunnery at Winchester, from which her husband had enabled her to escape. This was the first time that she had appeared before an audience of gentlemen. She was encouraged by her auditory, who cheered her and shouted "Go on; you have plenty of friends here." The Baron said that he had caused his wife to speak, because it had been asserted by a Roman Catholic in his presence at the Star and Garter that his wife was not such, but a strumpet. The Baroness is a young woman of about twenty-five years, of well-formed features, slight stature, and pale countenance. The Baron afterwards spoke in condemnation of Popery, and was loudly cheered to the close.

FEAT IN HATCHING PHEASANTS.—Within the last few weeks, Mr. John Pearce, gamekeeper to St. John Chiverton Charlton, Esq., of Apsley Castle, has contrived, upon the Wykeford estate, to hatch no less than sixty-three young pheasants under one bird. The first hatch of the hen pheasant consisted of ten, from her own eggs; the second was ten, the third fifteen, the fourth twenty, the fifth eight, and she is now sitting upon twelve more eggs. The bird is remarkably tame, and will allow the keeper to lift her off the nest. All the eggs subsequent to the first hatch had been deserted by other birds.

SINGULAR RELIGIOUS PROCEEDINGS.—One portion of the Baptist denomination of Ross, styling themselves "Particular Baptists," held a service on the banks of the Wye, at Ross, on Tuesday, having for its object the baptism of some of the members of the denomination. The Rev. James Smith, Baptist minister of Cheltenham, was announced in the hand-bills to officiate; but, in his absence, the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hall, of Gorsely, Baptist minister. After a portion of the service was gone through, the persons who were to be baptized, two young females, and an elderly married woman, together with the minister and some other officiating persons, were conveyed from the packet-yard to the opposite side of the river, and there, in the presence of hundreds of spectators, the three females were conducted out of the boat into the stream and immersed, amid the cheers and clapping of hands of those present on the river's bank. The minister rebuked the multitude for cheering, &c., telling them that it was a serious matter, and not one to be laughed at, and that they (the Baptists) were not come there to make an exhibition of their religion.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

A YOUTHFUL COUPLE.—Henry Ricketts and Katharine Stout were married at Wimborne Minster on Sunday. Their united ages amounted to thirty, being respectively fourteen and sixteen years. The bridegroom is fulfilling the situation of errand-boy to a grocer in the town at 5s. a week.—*Wiltshire Mirror.*

PUBLIC BAROMETERS FOR FISHERMEN.—The *Banff Journal* states that a very handsome public barometer has been set up in the fishing village of Whitehills, for the use of the fishermen. Mr. Stebbing, of the Board of Trade, superintended the setting up and the adjustment, and gave the fishermen instruction in the use of the scale. Eight barometers of a similar kind, and for a similar purpose, lie at Edinburgh until such time as houses for their reception in northern fishing villages are erected.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.—The cholera, a letter from St. Petersburg says, has reappeared in that capital, and already more than seventy cases have occurred. The temperature of the weather, however, is cooler than is usual there at this period of the year.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAM-SHIP BENARES.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new screw steamship Benares left Southampton on Friday week, under the command of Captain Soy, for a trial trip to Cork, in order to test some improvements in her machinery. She returned on Wednesday evening, having made the run from Cork (821 miles) in 25 hours and 35 minutes, being an average of 12.64 knots per hour. The Benares was built by Messrs. Todd and McGregor, of Glasgow. She will shortly be sent out to India.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TELEGRAPH.—It was at first intended to lay down the Channel Islands Submarine

Telegraph cable from Alderney to Jersey, and from thence to Guernsey. It is now, however, stated that it is to be laid down from Alderney to Guernsey, and from the latter island to Jersey. At Alderney the cable is to touch at Lancreuse Bay, and at Jersey at St. Martin's Point. It is expected that the charge for a short telegram will be about 5s. The establishment of a telegraphic communication between England and the Channel Islands will be of immense advantage to the latter as it will induce a greater number of visitors to visit the islands, when they can have instant communication with England, on business or in case of sickness. There is now almost a daily communication between England and the Channel Islands by means of steam-packets.

DRAINAGE IN IRELAND.—It appears from a return moved for by Mr. Caird, and published yesterday, that up to the 31st of March, 461,000l. of the moneys advanced for arterial drainage in Ireland were remitted by the Treasury. The remissions have been made in consequence of the inadequacy of the benefit derived from the increased annual benefit of the drained and improved lands, and the distant prospect of greatly increased productiveness to enable the proprietors to pay the whole sums for which they were liable in respect of the improvements.

A RIFLE MATCH.—"A grand rifle match," says a letter from Berlin of the 28th ult., "is now coming off in this city. Upwards of 130 rifle societies have sent deputations, comprising altogether more than 1000 persons. As it is the fashion at present to put the name of the Princess Frederick-William everywhere, the name of 'Frederick-William-Victoria Rifle Match' has been given to the affair. Each of the riflemen is to receive a silver medal from the Rifle Society of Berlin, and the Prince and Princess will give gold medals to the successful competitors."

THE GREENLAND FISHERY.—The Elens, Captain Stephen, which has arrived at Peterhead, brings the following news from the northern whale and sea fishery up to the 10th June:—Active, 11,000 seals and 1 whale; Agostina, 1 whale; Columbia, 6800 seals; Brilliant, 2000 seals and 1 whale (82 tons); Elena, 4600 seals; Intrepid, 7 tons and 1 whale; Kate, 500 seals; North of Scotland, 1300 seals and 1 whale; Resolution, 3000 seals; Sir Colin Campbell, 6000 seals; Victor, 4000 seals and 1 whale; Xanthus, 1900 seals; Alexander Harvey, 30 tons; Milinka, 6000 seals (70 tons).

PARLIAMENTARY PEMMICKAN.

On Friday the motion for adjournment to Monday, in the Commons, introduced, as usual, an irregular discussion upon a variety of subjects. The foul state of the Thames naturally attracted attention, as it had previously done in the Lords, where a profitless conversation had taken place on the subject. The discussion in the Commons, however, was not barren of result. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that the Government would bring in a bill before the close of the session to facilitate the operations of the Board of Works; and we believe that the new bill will enable the Board to borrow money from the Treasury on the security of the rates. It is understood that the Board of Works will immediately commence the construction of a tunnel on either side of the Thames to carry away the sewage to a point a considerable distance down the river.

After a *recontre* between Mr. Peter O'Brien and Mr. Maguire, in which the former came off second best, the House went into committee on the India Bill.

Now was Lord Palmerston destined to sustain two memorable defeats. The 7th clause being proposed, which fixes the number of the Council at fifteen, and provides that they shall be partly nominated and partly elected, Lord Palmerston moved two amendments, first, that the Council should be composed of not more than twelve members; secondly, that these members should all be nominated by the Crown. Upon the first amendment Lord Palmerston was beaten by a majority of 62, and on the second by a majority of 93! And, amidst the exulting shouts of the Ministerialists, disappeared the last remnant of the Palmerston prestige. Reflective men perceived, from the moment when a majority recorded their votes on Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment to the Conspiracy Bill, that the Palmerston bubble had burst for ever; but to the bulk of society the truth was not, at first, so apparent, and great efforts were made to prevent its development. Now, however, no amount of ingenuity can conceal or mitigate the fact that Lord Palmerston has been defeated in his own House of Commons, and on a field of battle deliberately chosen by himself, by a majority of 93.

It may reasonably be presumed that Lord Palmerston was aware he would be defeated, though he could not have anticipated that his defeat would be of so decisive a character. It may be asked why, if Lord Palmerston had reason to suppose he would be in a minority, should he move his amendments? He was constrained by circumstances. Lord Palmerston, contrary to all precedent, had, after retiring from office, kept his own India Bill on the "Vates" as a minatory notice to his successors. The number of Councillors and the mode of their appointment were the great points of difference between his bill and the measure of the Government, and more than once, during the discussions on the latter, he

had intimated that he would challenge the decision of the House upon the two questions. To have shrunk from the conflict when the occasion offered, would, perhaps, have been more damaging than defeat, for it would have provoked contempt. Lord Palmerston evidently felt the severity of the blow inflicted this evening, and his depressed and even dejected air on entering the House, after the second division, contrasted strongly with the jaunty and confident manner in which, a few months since, he used to stride along the floor and take his seat on the other side of the table.

On Monday the Lords did a good work in addressing the Queen to give directions for the discontinuance of the "political services" of the Church of England for the Gunpowder Plot, the "Royal Martyr," and the "Restoration." Sincerely religious people have regarded the services for the "martyr" and the restoration of his son with disgust. Could anything be imagined more offensive to the feelings of pious persons than to be called on to offer testimony in the house of God in favour of two men, the one being as great a liar and the other as great a prodigal as ever existed? The best, because the most honest, of the infamous Stuart race was the bigot James II. We load his memory with reproaches because he was a Catholic, and we have made a sort of idol of his brother, who was also a Catholic, but, at the same time, a heartless prodigal. The bill for abolishing the property qualification received the Royal assent. The measure will have little practical effect, but is significant of the state of political feeling.

An extraordinary exposure was made this evening in the Commons, of the manner in which business has for some time past been conducted in our military establishment at Weedon. To begin at the beginning, it appears, from the statement of Colonel Baldeno, the Chairman of the "Contract Committee," that two years and a half ago a Mr. Elliot (not one of the Elliots, as Lord Melgund has informed the editor of the *Daily News*) was appointed storekeeper at Weedon, and left in the uncontrolled charge of affairs at that important station. Last autumn suspicion was excited that matters were not going on exactly as they ought to do, and on an inquiry being instituted, it was found that the accounts had not been settled for two years. An officer, with ten clerks, was forthwith sent to Weedon to overhaul the books. They worked away from October to March, when it was found necessary to despatch to their assistance Captain Martin, the head of the statistical department at the War-office, and ten additional clerks. Still, such is the disgraceful manner in which the accounts have been kept, that all this clerk-power proved insufficient to induce them to order, and eight additional commissioners were subsequently sent down to aid in the work. After all, the accounts for 1856-7 are not yet balanced. Mr. Elliot one day said to a contractor, "I wish you would pay 5000l. into my banker's this evening," and the good-natured contractor did as he was bid. After this no one will be surprised at learning that contractors were allowed to send in clothing of a character inferior to that for which their tenders had been accepted. Bribery extended to the inferior officers, and the "receivers,"—persons appointed to inspect the clothing and see that it is equal to the tender—were regularly paid by contractors at the rate of one and two pounds per week. But when the articles got into store they were not allowed to remain there; it was necessary to have new contracts and more bribes. Accordingly we find that during 1856-7, 17,000 pairs of boots were sold by auction, and it is distinctly proved that 20,000 pairs of these, which were bought at 5s. 6d. per pair, were resold to the Government at the rate of 12s. a pair! It was impossible to say a word in defence of such iniquities, and therefore General Peel at once consented to the appointment of a commission to investigate the whole subject.

On Tuesday we had another false move on the part of the Palmerston party. For the second time since Mr. Fitzgerald, the late Attorney-General for Ireland, has lost his office, he endeavoured to revive the feelings of religious discord between Catholics and Protestants, and, for the second time, he signally failed. It is understood that Lord Palmerston snubbed his late subordinate for his first effort (about the Belfast riots), but the motion of Tuesday received the full concurrence of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell; and, we believe, that every member of the late Government was present to support it. The act which Mr. Fitzgerald made the ground of impeachment against the Government was the appointment of a Mr. Moore to the office of sessional prosecutor for the county of Tyrone, with a salary of 1400l. a year. The right honourable gentleman admitted that Mr. Moore was fully competent to discharge the duties of the office, but objected to the appointment, on the ground of Mr. Moore being a member of the Orange Association. He reminded his hearers that the Orange Association was condemned by an address to the Crown in 1836, and that it subsequently dissolved itself; but he did not attempt to show, although he said he would do so, that the Orange Association, which was revived at the time of the repeal agitation, resembled its predecessor in rules and action. It was probably this defect in his case which caused the House to listen with impatience to the long extracts which the right hon. gentleman read relative to proceedings of the Orange Association prior to 1836. It was remarked, as ominous, that Mr. Fitzgerald was

cheered by very few except the Irish members. Mr. Whiteside made a telling reply, in the course of which he showed that the new Orange Association differed from the old one in this important particular—that it had nothing secret in its proceedings, that it had been revived to support the Government in the time of the repeal agitation, and that the Whig Government, with Lord Clarendon as Lord-Lieutenant, had actually put arms into the hands of its members, as Orangemen, to be employed against the Repealers in an anticipated insurrection. As soon as Mr. Whiteside sat down, there was a great stir on the Opposition benches. Not one member rose to support Mr. Fitzgerald's motion, but a great number rose to move off and get out of the way of the division. In vain did the Opposition Whips endeavour to arrest their flight. They pleaded conscience (the Whips cannot imagine what members have to do with such an inconvenient luxury), and made off as fast as possible. Then Sir W. Huxley and Mr. Foster were seen respectively to approach Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell and communicate the intelligence that the game was up, and that if a division took place, the Opposition would be disgracefully beaten; indeed, it is known that the Government would have voted nearly three to one. There was nothing for it but to play the *finale* to the Cardwell resolutions over again; and so, one after the other, Lords Palmerston and Russell stood up, and, amidst the jeers of the House, went through the humiliating process of urging hypocritical reasons for withdrawing a motion which they had indorsed with their approbation. Poor Mr. Fitzgerald, though bursting with mortification, did as he was bid, and offered to withdraw the motion; but the cup of bitterness was not yet drained quite to the dregs. The Government allowed Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his resolution; but they are stronger now, and, therefore, Mr. Disraeli announced that similar indulgence could not be extended to his opponents on the present occasion. That a division should not be forced was the utmost favour that could be granted. And so the motion was put from the chair, and negatived amidst uproarious cheering, and the Whig chiefs went home, wondering what would happen next.

Lord Derby came down to the House of Lords on Thursday, and his appearance and manner indicated that he had suffered, and was still suffering, from illness. He announced his intention to oppose the bill for abolishing church-rates. This, of course, took no one by surprise; but it is understood that the Government will themselves introduce a measure to settle the question next session.

His Lordship next declared his intention to support Lord Lucan's Jew Bill, which he preferred to Lord Lyndhurst's. Lord Lucan's bill, as is known, enables either House of Parliament to dispense with the words "on the true faith of a Christian" in the case of a Jew coming to the table to be sworn. Lord Lyndhurst, with magnanimity, declared that, as long as the object which was dearest to his heart was attained, he cared not by what means, and at once withdrew his bill. The Jews owe a large debt of gratitude to this great man, for it is mainly owing to his eloquence and wisdom that they will at length find themselves emancipated. Lord Cardigan was, of course, bound to vote against his relative's bill, and he made a very sensible suggestion—namely, that their Lordships should at once agree to liberal measures sent up from the Commons, instead of opposing them for several years and then accepting them. The second reading of the bill was carried by 143 to 97.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 3rd.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET, after presenting a large number of petitions against church rates, went into a detail of the objections to the rate, and concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time.

A very protracted discussion ensued, in the course of which the Earl of DERBY moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The House divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading	36
Against it	187
Majority	151

The bill was therefore lost.

The House went into committee on the India Bill, and some further clauses were discussed.

The House will not sit to-day, and the India Bill will be resumed on Monday evening.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past one.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting the India Bill had, up to clause 16, passed through committee.

STATE OF THE THAMES.

At the evening sitting, the condition of the Thames was brought under notice by Mr. H. BERKELEY, who

wished to know where the outfall of sewage was to take place.—Mr. GLADSTONE hoped Government would decide the question whether the metropolis or the country at large were to defray the expense of purification.—JORD JOHN MANNERS replied that it would be expedient to postpone these questions until Government brought in the bill of which notice had been given. The Metropolitan Board had submitted a plan to him which made the outfall at the mouth of Barking Creek.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

In reply to a question from Mr. WHITE, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, as the Conferences were sitting on the Danubian question, he could state nothing officially with propriety on the subject.

The whole of the original clauses were gone through, and, on the proposition to bring up some new clauses, Sir ERSKINE PERRY moved that the Chairman report progress; but the motion was negatived, though the committee at length agreed to report. The committee will be resumed on Monday.

The House went into committee on the SALE AND TRANSFER LAND (IRELAND) BILL, and passed several clauses.

The MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL was read a third time, and passed.

THE CONTINENT.

Count Walewski has sent notice to the German Federal Diet that there is not a word of truth in the rumour assigning warlike designs to the French Government.

The Porte has promised to the French Ambassador at Constantinople not to send any further reinforcements to the frontiers of Montenegro.

The contract for the Sardinian loan of 40,000,000 fr. has been taken by Rothschild, of Paris, and by the Commercial Bank of Turin.

A "scene" has been created in the Portuguese Chamber by Senhor Pinto Coelho and Senhor Palma making a declaration, on taking the constitutional oath, that they preserved their attachment to the cause of Dom Miguel and to absolute monarchy. The majority having succeeded to a motion demanding that the members should be expelled, both the offending deputies refused to move. The President then closed the sitting, and the next day a committee was appointed to consider the whole circumstances.

Some sanguinary conflicts between the French and native soldiery have taken place at Rome.

The Commission for settling the frontiers of Montenegro will assemble about the middle of this month at Ragusa.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope was received yesterday by the Celt. The war between the Basutos, native tribe, and the Boers, of the Orange Free State, was getting fiercer, and the British colonists were apprehensive on account of it. Governor Grey was about to mediate. Dr. Livingstone was at the Cape.

RUMOUR OF RETIREMENT OF CHIEF BARON POLLOCK.—A rumour prevailed in the law-courts and the clubs yesterday that Sir Frederick Pollock, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, is about to retire, and to be succeeded by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the present Attorney-General.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT MANCHESTER.—An explosion took place at Hadler's Iron Works, Manchester, at half-past eleven yesterday morning, in testing a new railway engine. Six or seven persons were killed, and five badly scalded. Mr. Forsyth, the manager, and Mr. Mitchell, a gentleman apprentice, are among the killed.

THE STATE OF THE THAMES.—A deputation from the Committee for Protecting the River Thames from Pollution, headed by Sir Callling Eardley, has had interviews with Lord John Manners and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the proposed plans for the drainage of London, which involve outfalls in the river above Erith. Both Ministers promised to give the matter the most serious attention. A deputation subsequently waited upon Sir Benjamin Hawes, at the War-office, with a communication, pointing out the objections to the proposed outfalls, as likely to affect the health of the artillery and troops, in connexion with the new practice-ground in the Plumstead and Erith marshes, recently purchased at great cost. The deputation afterwards met at Fendall's Hotel, Westminster, and arranged provisionally for convening public meetings on the subject, in order to give the large and increasing population in the vicinity of the Thames an opportunity of expressing their views on a question so materially affecting their interests.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A man named Hall, living at Stafford, who appears to have become insane from excitement arising out of a dispute about a fishing privilege in the neighbourhood, has stabbed to death a friend and lodger, named Cooper. He then kissed his children, and cut his own throat.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE EAST INDIA DOCKS.—The vessels which became jammed in the East India Docks, as mentioned in another column, have floated, but are seriously damaged.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in a constant process.—DR. A. ARNOLD.

THE LATEST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

PARLIAMENT, says the *Times*, is ready to take the third India Bill "aborn of all peculiarities and reduced to a neutral colour;" the bill is nearly of the right hue, and after the infusion of the thirty or forty amendments prepared by Lord STANLEY, will no doubt be accepted. The government of India will pass from the hands of the India Company into those of the Crown. With what likelihood of advantage to India? The change will carry with it at least the promise of a better rule than the one superseded. One sentence in Mr. BRIGHT's late speech represents in brief the shortcomings of the present government of India: "In a single English county," he said, "there were more roads—more travelable roads—than were to be found in the whole of India; and the city of Manchester, in the supply of its inhabitants with the single article of water, had spent a larger sum of money than the East India Company had spent in the fourteen years from 1834 to 1848 in public works of every kind throughout the whole of its vast dominions." This simple fact points to the grand evil under which India has remained undeveloped and unsecured up to the present time; the end of the Company's government has been to draw the utmost rupee from the natives, to the enrichment of the proprietors of East India Stock, and to the exclusion of every influence that could by any possibility trench upon their monopoly. The Imperial Government can have no such sordid views, no such barbarous prejudices, to pervert and to restrict it, and it will, therefore, carry with it the possibilities and at least the promise of a better rule.

No doubt the new constitution offered by the present Ministry has been framed as much to conciliate diverse and contending opinions in the House of Commons as to provide a government for India equal to the vastness and responsibility of the duties to be undertaken by it; but whatever the scheme of Indian government offered, and however perfected in theory, its practice must be to a great extent experimental. Mr. BRIGHT predicts that in five years from the passing of the present bill a new constitution will have to be framed for India, and it is probable that—excepting the limit which he puts to the duration of the new form of government—his prediction will be verified. In such an event, there are many suggestions in the plan laid down by himself that may be practically adopted; that of the division of India into five Presidencies especially, though with a modified action as regards the total inde-

pendence of each. He would, in setting up these independent Presidencies, do away with the Governor-General in India, and with the Imperial form of government; but the advantages of the closest possible connexion through the government with the country in which we have so much at stake are too evident for such a change to be accepted by the English people; and the plan of administration through a Governor-General is upon the whole found to work well in India, the difficulties all springing from the action of the home-machinery.

But, assuming that the scheme of government now proposed is to be carried into practice, and that in the course of a few years it will be set aside, such a result will have been arrived at by a process not wholly objectionable, namely, that of new practical experience,—for the past experiences of Indian government afford little aid, except in the way of warning, to the formation of a thoroughly efficient system of government. Imperfect as the new machinery may be found to be, its action will be under the cognizance of this country, which has awaked to a lively interest in the condition and progress of that magnificent possession, the full value of which it has hitherto carelessly overlooked, or falsely estimated. Under this healthy surveillance, however faulty or impracticable the new form of government may prove on trial, whatever is wanted in the way of remedy will be speedily forthcoming and readily applied, for all, or nearly all the impediments thrown in the way of reformation by the secret system of the Company's government will be done away by the constitution now offered.

It may be true, as the *Times* says, that "the anticipation that the bill will be passed in its present form is founded on a recollection of the Thames, on a reference to the almanack, or on other considerations wholly unconnected with the state of India," but the result, however imperfect, will be a gain, a long step in the direction of a natural and efficient government for India. No one believes that the present measure can be final; but it is a necessary measure, inasmuch as no possible good is to be obtained by delaying the transfer of the government of India from hands which the country has decided are not trustworthy to those in which it has more confidence. But while the country insists upon this change, it is taking upon itself, or rather rebinding itself, to discharge an anxious duty: it must keep a never-sleeping eye upon the working of every part of the machinery of the government which it is obliged to accept at the outset in default of better; it must compel those whom it entrusts with the conduct of that machinery to master its complications, to keep it in thorough working order, and to be ready with will and hand to apply whatever repairs it may need, or whatever improvements will better it. It must see that justice—not weighed wholly by the scales here used—is done to India, as well as to the right of the dominant race. It must not only subdue the rebellious spirit which is now abroad, but it must make its power respected for what it is worth, as a means of permanently improving the condition of the populations of India, giving them their share in the products of their own country, and teaching them how to develop its resources, mental as well as material. If the people of England will faithfully discharge these duties, it is really of no great consequence what are the motives of Ministers in concocting their present Indian Bill. The right form of government for India will be reached through experience, unperverted by selfishness, and to the acquirement of this experience public

opinion must guide the way. The government of India must not be a question of Ministries,—England, and not merely her politicians in office, must govern India if India is to be well governed and worth the cost and anxiety of governing.

THE ACCOMMODATION BILL SYSTEM.

If we may rely upon the somewhat hazy report of the remarks attributed to the Attorney-General on Friday last, Government is about to dabble with the question of accommodation bills. The Lord Chancellor, we are told, has inserted in a bill he is about to introduce into the House of Peers, "provisions by which any trader who is a party to the negotiation of accommodation bills, unless these bills bear their real character upon them, will be liable to punishment;" such punishment, it is understood, being the withholding, in case of the trader's bankruptcy, of the usual certificate, and the refusal of a legal discharge from his liabilities. Now we frankly confess to a wholesome horror, founded on past experience, of Government legislation or interference at all in purely commercial matters, and we have that objection largely strengthened when legislation in this direction proceeds from what we hope we may be excused from terming the Lawyerism of the Legislature. Certainly, were legislation inevitable with respect to accommodation bills, probably we could hardly entrust the question to more experienced hands than those of Lord Chelmsford, unless we except his judicial brother, Lord Cockburn. But this question being one of wide and deep importance, vitally affecting every branch and operation of trade and commerce, it ought to be modified with by no inexperienced or theoretical hand. Let us recollect for a moment the fabulous amount of commercial transactions represented by bills of exchange. Let us call to mind the indispensable and universal character of this kind of commercial facility, and the dead lock into which almost every department of commerce would be brought were unwisdom, avarice, or meddling regulations and restrictions attempted on the part of Government. And yet, what else can be inferred from the words of the Attorney-General, than that some such dangerous meddling is to be forthwith attempted? Bills of exchange are to "bear their real character upon them." How is this to be effected? Where is the line to be drawn between bills which are practically "accommodation bills," but which are as legitimate representations of ordinary and established commercial transactions as bills drawn against shipments of produce or for the balance of account sales of manufactured goods and commodities. Assume a case for the purpose of illustration. Suppose the Right Hon. the Earl of Harcourt took it into his aristocratic head to invite a wealthy young greenhorn just about to emancipate himself from the trammels of guardianship, and having the prospect of a large accumulation of three per cents, during his minority, down to some quiet suburban hotel—at Richmond, for instance—there to take a tête-à-tête dinner; and then, by the united aid of champagne, cards, and dice, the aristocrat eased the plebeian of his three per cents, with a bill for the difference. In what way must the "real character" of the bill be made to appear on the face of the document. Or suppose another bill was given for a turf bet, made by a turf black-leg with a wealthy "outsider," where the horse was previously "made safe," by turfites, who had placed their money in that quarter, what must the bill show on its face in order that its true character may be determined?

But apart from such instances of bills of a more private nature, what would be the confusion made by faulty or incomplete legislation amongst bills of a commercial character? We need not multiply instances of difficulties that would occur; scores will present themselves to the imagination of every one with the slightest practical knowledge of the Bill of Exchange system. But, it may be asked, are we to allow such flagrant commercial frauds as were disclosed in the case of Monteith's and other accommodation-bill houses that collapsed during the late financial crisis, to escape without comment or punishment? Certainly not; but then we say we object to reach such cases through the peddling and tinkering agency of Government interference. Look, we say, to good Bankruptcy Laws for the remedy. Confused and incomplete as these laws are, they would, we believe, be found nearly sufficient if put into action judiciously and consistently.

But how can an admitted commercial evil, however great and growing, possibly be cured, even by the very best laws, if those laws are administered by incompetent judges?

Take the whole range of the Bankruptcy Commissioners who have to deal with and to investigate bankruptcy cases involving in themselves, directly, many millions, and, indirectly, an amount that would appear incredible to most of our readers, and then let any qualified and impartial person say, if he can, whether the Bankruptcy Bench is occupied by men fit by previous training, experience, or habits, who have a competent knowledge of the general bearing of commercial questions, or who are qualified in any respect to deal fully, and with advantage to the trading public, with the intricate cases that come before them for judicial decision. The Bankruptcy Court as constituted, with its machinery of incompetent Commissioners, overpaid official assignees and messengers, is one of those acknowledged abuses which afford a standing reproach to this country. For this state of things, however, we have mainly to thank our aristocratic legislators, who appear to be guided in their legislation by the principle that anything is good enough for trade and traders; any political hacks clever enough for Customs or Excise; any effete and briefless barrister sufficiently qualified to administer the Bankruptcy Laws.

If legislation must take place on matters that are purely commercial, let it take place only on large and general grounds. Let us have no bit-by-bit legislation on questions that may involve and peril the very first principles of commercial and political economy. Look at the difference and the effect of practical men dealing with this question. The Bank Directors saw the mischief, and adopted right and ready means to check it, for which they cannot have too much praise. By their wise determination to refuse "rediscounts," they at once laid the axe to the root of the upas-tree of the accommodation bill system. This was operating in the right direction;—but it was the right direction only because the parties originating it knew the trade of the country thoroughly, and their experience and freedom from extraneous or interested influences led them to adopt the right means at the right time.

HE HAS NO FRIENDS—

So have at him again; and if the vexed reader of the *Shires* be disposed to cry "ad nauseam," let him bear in mind that we are but borrowing a leaf from our old enemy's book, and endeavouring, like other unfortunates, to rouse our neighbour's sympathy, if we may not have his company in our boat of tribulation. Once more at that old Father Thames, sometime a silent pleasant highway for great folks in gilded shallops, making gay progress from palaces in the Strand to palaces about Queen-hite, whose banks, within the limits of our present bridges, have sometimes re-echoed the shout of the gay courtier, and along whose placid bosom the unpolluted western breeze bore the pleasant chatter of aristocratic dames, soft notes of cithern, and interwoven harmonies of madrigal. Then he was a popular jolly old river, called "Father" and "Silver"—and maybe other endearing names, and earned a repute which all his evil deeds may not rub out. But since, with our Parliaments and Acts, and Boards of Health and Works, and great muck vestries, we have clothed him with the function of a grand main drain, his popularity is a by-word; he is a "ghoul," a "Stygian flood," a "cloaca maxima," a father of all uncleanness. In fact, nothing is too bad for him. His Venetian epoch is over. The *gratus puella rivus* is hushed with the cithern and the madrigal. The grand-children of Dibdin's dexterous young watermen have long since migrated up-country with the swans before the sable flood; the salmon of the oldest inhabitant no longer tempts the unsavoury estuary; and the penny steam-boat voyagers of to-day, who represent the squires and dames of the water poets, attempt to outvie the odours of the stream with the short pipe, or madly dream of purifying them by filtration through many folds of cambric.

All whose presence in the face of the enemy is optional have retreated; but the mass, whose life demands their presence within the pestilential circle, seems doomed in this year of grace to suffer for the common-health of posterity, that the gloomy oracles may be justified who foretold the recoil upon our heads, of our incomplete sanitary measures, and the melancholy failure of the local double government.

The evil has already begun to work. We announced last week the death of the first witnesses

against our long inaction; and, although the official returns present an amount of cholera below the average, and of dysentery of no more than the average, we observe an excess of twenty-five per cent. above the usual average of deaths from diarrhoea. The return for the week after (ending June 26) informs us that diarrhoea was fatal last week in 54 cases, which is double the average for corresponding weeks; its recent increase is evident, the numbers of the two previous weeks having been 18 and 31. There were also 8 deaths from cholera or "choleraic diarrhoea." Within the last three days it is announced that the family of a clergyman in Pimlico have been taken from him at one fell swoop. And we may safely assume that the ground is being, day by day, prepared for the foot-step of any epidemic the winds of heaven may send us. A fearful predisposition for disease must be surely engendered by the present state of the metropolitan atmosphere, and were the Angel of Pestilence to set foot among us a fatal harvest would just now be ripe for him among men of all sorts and conditions. And it is no violent hypothesis that the quality of this possible crop of victims may do something towards quickening the course of sanitary legislation, and improve our chance of speedy deliverance from that old man of the sea with whom we were saddled in an ill-starred hour by the late well-meaning Minister of Public Works.

For many a hecatomb of Billingsleys might have perished unnoticed and unknown beyond their own humble circle, and the records of the health-office without quickening the slow pulse of officialism, or loosing the bonds of red tape, half so much as the plaints of a few of such as might be missed in the forum or at the council board. So wide and deep lay the roots of this conviction out of doors, that we should indeed be blind not to notice it. The good old wish for a commuted Bishop, or "a Director on each Buffer," as preventives of Railway accidents, have just now every day their parallel; and the course of events seems to favour the soundness of the notion. Our contemporary who proposed to immerse an engineer or an M.P. in our modern Styx, *pour encourager les autres*, was not aware, when he so gave colour to his thought, that the High Court of Parliament would, on Friday night attack the subject with a zeal and ardour worthy of a new-fledged board of works. Such was the case, however, for in spite of Mr. Gurney, and his infinitesimal doses of lime, the demon had invaded the Sanctuary of St. Stephen; the air of the Law Courts was exorcised from the bench for contempt of court, and Committees A to Z called their senses to witness that, if the river were not somehow cleansed, or the site of their deliberations removed, short Parliaments and frequent elections would be virtually introduced by the *force majeure* of plague and pestilence.

The proximity of the two Houses to the Lambeth bone-boilers may not have been wholly inoperative towards the partial abatement of that nuisance: so, we may venture to hope, some such considerations as above hinted at may have recruited the number of our representatives whom higher motives have all along prompted to deal with the oft-repeated prayer of those who have their business in and about our valley of foul waters, and to treat as a nationally important subject the solution of the great Metropolitan drainage mystery.

Of the "How to do it," we must speak in succeeding numbers, in continuation of the notice previously given of the deodorizing plan. Much interesting evidence is being taken by Mr. Kendall's Committee on the state of the river; from which, together with the Sewage Commission and the last Metropolitan Drainage Reports, we may hope presently to supply our readers with some common-sense conclusions. But the case is as yet only half heard in committee, and the whole matter indeed is at present in joint care of the Metropolitan Board and Lord John Manners, who, if we mistake not, owns no responsibility. On this, again, as upon all occasions which offer a prospect, however remote, of large public expenditure, quackery will lift her head and blunder; nor is the still small voice of jobbery unlikely to be heard in a corner. It would hence seem to us somewhat premature to decide at a very short notice, as some of our more audacious competitors have already done, upon the conflicting merits of the last batch of embanking, deodorizing, and intercepting plans—nearly all old friends with new faces—whether singly or in combination; and we advise such of our readers as feel interested in the matter, to defer yet awhile their adhesion to any of them, however highly sponsored, however ingeniously advanced.

QUARTER DAY.

To throw away the opportunity of a brief fiscal homily upon the publication of the Quarterly National Balance Sheet, were a most irregular departure from traditional usage. If, therefore, the oracle must speak, we are bound to deliver our opinion that, all past things considered, matters look as well as could be expected, but that, as for the future, there are breakers ahead, of which only good navigation and some good fortune may carry us clear. We have no space for a full reprint of three tables, which have been already given to the public in every daily print, and we must therefore content ourselves with an abstract from the most important. This course is the more excusable, because the mere tables themselves, though lengthy, are comparatively insufficient for the purposes of the analyst without reference to the last Board of Trade returns.

It appears that after the fiscal fever of 1857 and the convulsions of last winter, our finances are recovering themselves. The returned exports of the first five months of 1858, while the dulness of trade and the dearth of speculation were household words, about equal those of the corresponding period of 1856, when the shipment fever had not reached its culminating point, or when, at least, the tide had barely turned. It is no unfair augury, then, that, with peace and a return of that more than skin-deep tranquillity which is required to loose the purse-strings of capital and stimulate the energies of merchants, such expansion may be hoped for as shall legitimately raise the Customs branch of the revenue at least to the level of the first and largest half-year of 1857.

The INCREASE AND DECREASE in the quarter and year ended June 30, 1858, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1857, are as follows:—

	QUARTER.		YEAR.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£	£	£	£
Excise	119,000	270,810	272,000	767,674
Stamps	284,879	...	284,981	...
Taxes	2,900	...	57,018	...
Property Tax	1,255,953	...	5,888,561
Post Office	90,000	...	165,000	...
Crown Lands	8,203
Miscellaneous	79,548	...	642,839	...
Total	524,487	1,526,263	1,426,833	6,614,486

There is, therefore, a net decrease for the year of 5,118,105*l.*, and for the quarter of 1,001,796*l.*, which is more than accounted for by the decrease in the yield of the Customs and Property-tax, the former due, we need hardly say, to the abolition of the war ninetence, and the second to the late commercial crisis. It becomes us now to look forward, more especially as the last year's yield of the Property-tax was 10,330,162*l.*, which will be diminished by two-sevenths, two-sevenths, and three-sevenths, until, according to the arrangement of 1853, it is supposed to disappear from our assets in the year 1860. To what resources are we to look for the maintenance of a public expenditure which shows no symptoms of decrease, either by the quarter or by the year, before that period, or, indeed, for some time after?

The large increase in the produce of the Excise, though mainly contributed by beer and spirits, may be regarded as sound and permanent. The falling off in the production of foreign vineyards, and the impulse consequently received by our wholesale wine and spirit industries, warrant us in anticipating a still larger increment under this head in future returns. The 284,981*l.* increase in Stamps will be expanded when the recently imposed tax upon banking has begun to contribute regularly to the Exchequer.

The increase of 57,018*l.* upon the Land and Assessed Taxes is, to a certain extent, satisfactory; but would be more so, if it could be taken as evidence of the inauguration of a new regime at Somerset House. It is within the knowledge of many unofficial persons, that the system of collection in sundry country districts—not to say all—requires revision; and that, were this undertaken in an uncompromising spirit of even-handed justice, a very large additional revenue might be collected without extra pressure upon the humbler classes of contributors, who are already sufficiently within the power of the authorities.

We had the steady progress of the receipts from

that great handmaid and engine of all progress the Public Post.

The so-called "Old Store" sales at the Government depôts contributed largely to the miscellaneous receipts, which, but for this windfall would have exhibited a notable decrease instead of an increase of 642,839 $\frac{1}{2}$; but having regard to the iniquitous sacrifice of public property, thus perpetrated under the disguise of sales, we had rather see no more of such additions to income. They represent, in fact, an atomic dividend upon an enormous preceding loss.

With regard to the decrease of 8203 $\frac{1}{2}$ upon the year's produce of "Crown Lands," the most casual inquirer into public affairs will be apt to join in our rejoicing that it is only so little. True though it be that the estates of individuals have for some time past been enhanced in value and yield, it by no means follows that Crown Land should be allowed to do so unchecked by the proper department.

The elephant, then, who (unless some "heaven-born minister" of our day conceive an at present inconceivable budget, or have the hardihood to face the substitution of direct or indirect taxation), is to carry us through, must, we are compelled to say after consideration of the probabilities, be TRADE, or, in other words, the Customs revenue. For, compared with the probable deficiency of 1860, already hinted at, the total aggregate increase whereof the other heads of revenue can be reasonably imagined susceptible, can only be a bagatelle.

The recent Board of Trade returns encourage the belief that export trade, and therefore, by parity of reason, the Customs revenue have not yet, as is frequently advanced, reached their maximum of development. It is true that America is approaching such an independence of Europe as with her vast resources of cotton, coal, iron, and water-power, she ought. No wonder, then, that comparing the first period of the present year with that of 1856, we find that our export of cotton goods to the United States has fallen off about 500,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, and of iron manufactures about 900,000 $\frac{1}{2}$. But, on the other hand, we have but scratched the surface of Oriental trade, and even during a period when native industry might be supposed to be partly paralyzed, we added 1,700,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ to our cotton exports to British India, besides large quantities of yarn. Of our China trade we can only predict expansion. That with the Eastern Archipelago and Siam is all to come. The probability of a new El Dorado in the Oregon territory; the suspension of the Brazilian duty on British iron; and our increasing relations with that rising empire (which may, nevertheless, have her own financial trials to experience)—all, in fact, that points to exchange of commodities or to new customers for ourselves ensures additional importing power, new internal trade, and increase of revenue from both Excise and Customs.

But the hope that the movement of internal trade and the extension of our foreign relations can, in the face of our present home extravagances and annually increasing war expenditure, make up for a vanishing income-tax, is a mere idle dream. A return to financial ease can be purchased only by Administrative reform, determined tranquillity, and the avoidance of dilettante interference with the sources of revenue upon which we at present depend.

PARLIAMENTARY EQUALITY.

THE decision on Lord Lucan's bill by the House of Lords on Thursday night, is not only important to that class of our fellow-citizens to whom it more particularly applies, but it is remarkable and valuable as a proof of the genuine advance of Liberal opinions and true toleration. For twenty-five years there has been a constant effort to carry out religious emancipation to the uttermost point. First came the Catholics, then the Quakers and Moravians, and now we have virtually admitted the Jews to Parliament. On looking back at the struggle to place all classes of British subjects on a political equality, we are at a loss to discover why their Lordships should have held out so long against this particular section of the nation. Surely a bigoted Roman Catholic is as obnoxious to a vehement Protestant; and his attacks on the Church and State Alliance, would be as powerful, and his chances of success much greater, than that of any Hebrew. Surely certain Bishops consider the doctrines of a Moravian or a Herrnhutter as dangerous to the Established Church as any opposition can well be. Total difference of opinion is always safer than a mixed one; for it is quite certain that no Christian assembly would

tolerate any theological or religious discussion with a member professing disbelief in the Christian dispensation. It is better to have open than concealed opponents.

But it is not our intention to fight over again a battle which now may be said to be nobly won, by the highly satisfactory majority of forty-six in a House of 240 Lords. It is a great triumph for the principles of toleration, and it must be even satisfactory to those who imagined that the House of Peers could not move with the times nor advance with the age. They have by this vote not only done their fellow-subjects but themselves justice; and in awarding a right have added strength to their own privileges.

Lord Lucan's bill, indeed, is not an absolute measure of justice, because, although the Jews or any other persons can hereafter be admitted to Parliament by a vote of the House of Commons, yet the power of admission is vested in the elected and not in the electing. The right of representation demands that the electors should send whom they may choose, and it was on this ground that Wilkes was so often returned for Middlesex, and in later times Baron Rothschild for the City of London. We shall not, however, quarrel with this slight dereliction from a constitutional axiom, feeling assured that after so much has been gained by patient argument, the entire principle will be by the same means ultimately wrought into practice.

CONTRABAND LEGISLATION.

ONE of the great evils under which our present system of legislation places us is a method of law-making which is indirect, and, as far as the people and their representatives are concerned, may be called secret. How many of the laws which encumber the statute-book have been indirectly and surreptitiously passed it would surprise any one not acquainted with the loose, but, at the same time, subtle manner in which important measures are slipped through the House of Commons, to credit. Many railway bills contain penal clauses which are at variance with the common law of the land; and it has been said that in early times the Bank of England owed an important power to a private law, and certainly the Usury Laws were virtually annulled by the clauses in a Turnpike Act. This indirect and unexpected style of legislation calls urgently for reform; and we scarcely know of an arrangement where greater practical results would follow, than that which would be produced by the establishment of some tribunal which should thoroughly sift and expose both the direct and indirect operations of bills of Parliament, public or private.

We have now before us a sample of this mode of smuggling laws through the Legislature, in that entitled "A Bill to amend the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Act." The sting of this bill lies in the portion relating to the joint-stock banking. It would lead us too deeply into another important question to examine the mode in which this bill purports to treat the mode of winding-up insolvent companies and liquidating embarrassed corporations. Our present object is merely to call attention to the particular and partial mode in which legislation is allowed to proceed. There can be no doubt that the real and immediate object of this bill is to regulate the liquidation of the Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company, and in some way to screen the shareholders at the cost of the creditors. The bill, it is said, and we believe it, has been prepared by the solicitors to the liquidation of the bank; and if clauses 5, 9, 18, 21, and 23 are carefully examined, it will be found they are specially detrimental to the rights of the creditors, greatly impeding if not depriving them of their legal remedies.

After the stoppage of the bank, the directors registered the company under the Joint-Stock Companies Banking Act, 1857, for the purpose of obtaining a voluntary winding-up; but Lord Justice Knight Bruce has since decided that this registration was, if not fraudulent, certainly of no legal avail. It is well said by the opponents of the bill that nothing can be more inconvenient or unjust than partial legislation, for it leads not only to complication and confusion of the law, but to actual contradictory legislation and gross injustice. We have not so much cited this instance of attempted legislation on account of its particular application, as to show that every session laws are rapidly smuggled through the Parliament which have a personal and local object, but which often contain

general clauses that materially affect all classes. Some device must be found to correct this surreptitious legislation, or we shall ultimately find every great principle of law gradually repealed, or, at all events, perverted by an insidious system which few notice, and no one seems to oppose, though all must lament. We shall revert to the subject-matter of the bill itself hereafter.

PRACTICAL MORMONISM.

A RACY scene occurred at the Thames Police-court on Thursday. One Mrs. Hannah Brown, elderly, was charged with scratching the face of a Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, brisk and buxom. Both ladies, with their husbands, had been initiated into the mysteries of Mormonism—for, incredible as it may appear in this vaunted age of "progress," there are actual believers in the silly and sensual infamies of the American prophet, Joe Smith, inventor of Latter-Day Saintism, or Mormonism, and a veritable church with all the burlesque panoply of "elders," "saints," and "inspired preachers," in the heart of the British metropolis: but one of the ladies, Mrs. Watson, and one of the gentlemen, Mr. Brown, were "cut off" from the "Holy Mormon Church," for reasons best explained by Mrs. Watson herself in her *voir dire* examination before Mr. Yardley, the magistrate:—

Mrs. Watson—I was a Mormonite three years. Mrs. Brown is a Mormonite. Her husband was ordered by the elders to walk with me, to instruct me in the principles of Mormonism, and to rob my husband and go to Utah, for the good of the church. I was cut off from the church because I would not rob my husband and leave him, and the defendant's husband was cut off from the church because he was not successful in teaching me how to rob my husband, and could not induce me to leave my husband and go to Utah to marry one of the elders there.

Mr. Young—Those are the principles of Mormonism? Mrs. Watson—Yes, sir; I was taught that to rob my husband, leave him, and commit adultery was to glorify the church.

Mr. Young—The Mormon church, you mean? Mrs. Watson—Yes, sir. Well, sir, I found out the baseness of the Mormon doctrines, and I would not leave my husband or rob him, and the defendant has been persecuting me ever since.

Mr. Yardley—Did you voluntarily leave the Mormonites?

Mrs. Watson—I did, sir; the elders of the church wanted me to go into their apartments and be initiated into the mysteries of Mormonism, but I would not, and have been persecuted ever since by Mrs. Brown and her friends.

This is no romance—no clever invention of a caterer for prurient literary palates—it is a plain matter-of-fact report of what occurred in such an unromantic place as a police-court. It is nothing to our purpose, the defence or the *dénouement*; we simply desire to call attention to a condition of things among the working classes which seems to indicate that the schoolmaster has been indeed "abroad," and has unaccountably forgotten to look "at home." How does it happen that Mormonite doctrines and practices, which in the police case above receive a practical and undeniable exemplification, take root in a soil where countless millions are expended on a State Church, established specially to teach the poor "the way and the truth," where hundreds of thousands are annually gleaned from the pockets of enthusiasts to fructify in the treasuries of Bible Societies, propagation of Gospel Societies, and scores of other donation-collecting societies of whom Exeter Hall can alone furnish a correct account? We make full allowance for poor, gullible, and fallible human nature; but the widest scope we can give to human short-comings hardly permits us to pity rather than to denounce the quality and condition of that intellect which can imbibe and put faith in the monstrous, stupid, and immoral impostures which shelter themselves under the taking time of Latter-day Saints. What can we do with such a filthy brood? We must not molest them by enactments, otherwise they will rise at once into the dignity of martyrs. We must let the mischief die out as did Johanna Southcoteism and Irvingism, and must give the Mormonites, male and female, every facility for taking themselves and their doctrines away to the new settlement of Sonora.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—Mr. Alexander Bower St. Clair has been appointed unpaid Attaché at St. Petersburg. Mr. Robert Edward Bulwer Lytton, first paid Attaché at the Hague, has been transferred in the same capacity to St. Petersburg. Mr. De Norman, paid Attaché at Constantinople, has left London for his post.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE Magazines, mindful of the necessities of the season—something a little lively being necessary to keep up attention in the dog-days—are better than usual this month. *Blackwood* is both instructive and entertaining, the opening articles of the number belonging to the former, and the closing ones to the latter head. Three articles are devoted to the army, the first of which, entitled "The Soldier and the Surgeon," is a sensible discussion of that most pressing and important question the sanitary condition of the army. It does seem strange—monstrous, indeed—that while the resources of sanitary science have been employed for years in rendering the condition of the criminals in our goals thoroughly healthy, the commonest precautions against disease should have been systematically neglected in our metropolitan barracks. Important and expensive as our army is to the nation, the whole subject of the common soldier's health, the sanitary condition of men in barracks, has hitherto been, as one of the witnesses examined by the commission expressed it, "lost sight of." The writer in *Blackwood* points out with great force the ruinous results of such a state of things, and urges many improvements that ought to be introduced to secure not only the health but the social comfort and general welfare of the men. The two other articles connected with the army refer to the doings of our soldiers in India—in the Punjab and before Lucknow. The account of the final capture of the latter city—written by one who was not only an eye-witness but a sharer in that perilous exploit—is written with vigour and spirit, and abounds with minute and graphic incidents of the siege.

The three last articles of the number, respectively literary, political, and artistic, are very readable. "My First and Last Novel," a charming little story, scarcely more than a domestic incident indeed, is full of nature and truth, and dramatically told. "The Great Imposture"—in other words, the promised Whig Reform Bill—is the burlesque political article, as the last paper, "Mr. Dusky's Opinions on Art," is the burlesque art-criticism of the number. This paper is a very amusing and not very unfair satire—in some cases, indeed, parody—of Mr. Ruskin's pamphlet on the Exhibitions of the present year. The following extract will give a taste of the critic's quality:—

The first thing that strikes me, in the work of the present year, is, that though all other seasons and times of the day are reproduced in landscape (except the pitch dark of a winter's night, which it would be difficult for any one, in the present state of art, to place satisfactorily on canvas), yet that particular state of the atmosphere which exists in the month of August from about five minutes before two to about twenty minutes after, when the sun's sultry and lavish splendour is tinged with some foreboding of its decline, and when Nature is, as it were, taking her siesta, is nowhere sought to be conveyed. I thought, on first looking at a small picture in the east room of the Academy, that this hiatus had been filled up; but, on further study, I perceived that the picture in question had been painted rather earlier (about five-and-twenty minutes before two is the time I should assign to it), and is therefore deficient in many of the chief characteristics of the remarkable period I allude to. How comes it, too, that, amid all the rendering of grass and flowers, there is not a single dandelion—a flower which has often given to me, no less than to Wordsworth, "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears;" nor a group of toadstools, which can give interest to a foreground else bald and barren; nor, among the minute studies of insects, a daddy-long-legs, swaying delightedly across the path, and dancing to inaudible music, as the mid-day zephyr waves the slender fabric of his gossamer home. I am surprised, too, to find (so far as my survey has enabled me to note) that there are nowhere any frogs, though every artist who painted out of doors in the first warm days of spring must have heard their choral music from the neighbouring ditches. The old heralds, speaking of the manner of the frog's holding his head, talk of the pride and dignity, or, as they phrase it, "the lording" of frogs, and gave them a place in heraldry; and their ideas are generally valuable to artists, and worth studying, both for their literal exactness and their allegorical significance. Let us have some frogs next year.

No. 18.—"A Man Washing his Hands" (J. Prig). A step in the right direction. The painting of the nail-brush, showing where friction has worn away and channelled the bristles in the middle, is especially good. But how comes it that, the nail-brush having been evidently made use of, the water in the basin is still pellucid, with no soap apparent, either superficially or in solution? This oversight I should not have expected in so clever an artist. Even granting clearness to the water, the pattern of the bottom of the basin visible through it is of a different character from the exterior of the vessel, which is not the case in any specimen of that particular delf which has come under my notice.

No. 24.—This is directly imitative both of Titian and George Cruikshank, with Smith's handling, and a good deal of Brown's manner.

No. 29.—As I told this artist last year, he is deficient in fulness of form and looseness of texture. He should, therefore, for some years, paint nothing but maps of various colours (without the handles), which would give him wooliness and redundancy. On the other hand, the painter of No. 32 has too much of these qualities, with too little firmness in his darks; and I should recommend him, as a counteracting influence, to study only blocks of coal—not the common coal (which is too dull), but the kannel or candle coal—a perseverance in which practice he will find attended by the happiest results.

"The Nativity."—This is nearly perfect. The infant, which at first appears to be wearing a broad-brimmed straw-hat, is distinguished by a peculiar halo, in which there is no trace of servile imitation of those absurd pretenders known as the old masters. Thoughtless and superficial observers have objected to the angel holding the lantern, as an office inconsistent with the dignity of the angelic nature; saying, too, that the act has some officiousness, since the lantern might have been placed on the ground or hung on a nail. For my own part, I consider the idea eminently happy, and if one of the other angels had been represented as snuffing the candle with her fingers, my admiration would have been complete.

Fraser commences two new stories this month; the first, "Haworth," a regular magazine tale, apparently by an old hand; the second, "Catarina in

Venice: a Study of the Lagoon," a short sketch, to be completed in three parts, as evidently by a new writer, of peculiar powers, and considerable promise. The opening chapters of the sketch show a rare union of descriptive and analytic power. With the fullest enjoyment of nature and life on the surface of the story, there is a poetic insight in its side glances and casual allusions that invests with an indescribable charm the description of well-known places and persons. We are all tolerably familiar with Venice—in description at least. Yet the following passage brings it vividly before us in new beauty and power:—

The inevitable railway has crossed the Lagoon since then, rather, as I think, marring the impression of the approach. But on the 1st of June, thirty years ago, we quitted the mainland at Fusina, and turned the boat's prow right out to sea. The night breeze, blackening the waves, blew in sharply and shrilly from the Adriatic. The Italian shore from which we had started quickly became distant and indistinct, until it disappeared in the growing darkness—all but one snowy peak of the Euganean, on which the sunset lingered. Then the night came down upon us in grim earnest, and found us still labouring in the sea-trough. For a moment it seemed a wild and extravagant whim—the mad freak of an Englishman—at such an hour, in our crazy craft, and as the wind drove the foam into our faces, to tempt the caprice of the sea. But the boatmen held on their way collected and undisturbed, and hummed at times to their oars short snatches of monotonous song. For why should they fear? This silent and desolate water was one of the beaten highways of the nations. For centuries it had formed the main road between the monarchies of Europe and its most polished and warlike republic. And now, as we turned our faces to the East, and looked through the drifting foam, the red moon rose from the Adriatic, dispersed the clouds, and discovered along the horizon, amid a charmed pause in the waves, the white domes and cupolas of Venice.

At present the Trieste boat is to be preferred. Though by this route you do not obtain perhaps the same vivid impression of a city driven from the land and adrift among the breakers, yet the labyrinth of narrow and aqualid canal, through which by the other you must pass ere you arrive at your hotel, is avoided. You are ushered at once into the presence of the Republic. All the noble edifices associated with its national and historical life are grouped together on this its farthest shore. No land is visible on the Piazza except the Lido. The winged lion, as he paws his lair, looks out upon the sea. The breeze that sweeps through the pillared screen of the ducal gallery comes salt from the Adriatic. 'Twas bravely done. She had been spurred from her native soil. She had been forced, like a sea-mew, to build her nest upon the surf, and to stay it among the reeds. And lo! she accepts her doom; and turning with beautiful scorn from the betrayer, casts her white arms, Queen-like, upon the waves.

We have most of us travelled from Kensington to Hackney on the top of an omnibus. Here is the panorama of the journey in its picturesque variety:—

Have you ever journeyed, dear reader, from Kensington to Hackney, and looked down on the City from the heights of an omnibus? journeyed, not for the sake of moving, but of seeing? I have the pleasure to know an eminent modern philosopher who mounts the box-seat once or twice every week, and who tells me that he is indebted to the drive for any little insight he may have gained into the framework of the human understanding. And merely in an artistic point of view the experiment is worth making. The series of sparkling kaleidoscopic effects which it offers could hardly be matched in Kubla Khan's metropolis.

There are the parks, with their ancestral oaks, and elms, and ashes, and pellucid waters, where the identical ducks are still to be met with which the monarch of merry memory was wont to feed; and the still impenetrable mansions of Piccadilly, with their huge gates and green preserves, prison-like as the Sleeping Palace of our childhood ere the advent of the nimble-footed Prince; and the great square of Trafalgar, with its pepper-boxes, and its statue of Nelson, and its funny little fountains, which blush in the sunshine, as if they were ashamed of themselves, and felt the absurdity of the situation painfully; and its glimpse down Parliament-street to that tragic stage where Chatham died, and Burke flung his dagger at the House, and Sheridan wept or grinned as it was the tragic or the comic mask he wore, and Canning was basely stabbed, and Disraeli was jeered into greatness; and the Strand, with its richly-decorated stream of various life, its shops, its temples, its theatres, its panoramic advertisements, its trenchant hansoms, its merchant-princes rolling westward from the City; and the green oasis of the Temple, with its idle barristers and shabby suitors; and St. Paul's crowded into a corner and afraid to move a muscle, though it is stiff and rigid all over with cramp; and the Mansion-house, with its odour of aldermen and turtle, and Ministerial speeches; and the Bank, gorged and surfeited with gold, and raising in the mind wild visions of burglary, and the Old Bailey, and transportation beyond the high seas; then beyond this brilliant turmoil quiet lanes and small disjointed squares, each with its centre plot of greenery protected—God knows why—by prison-like iron rails, and its labouring, which pines sadly in the smoky sunshine, and its rich crop of grass on the footpath, and its strange population, which never reads the daily papers, never seems rightly to awake; butchers who stand placidly with white unspotted aprons at their doors, guileless of the blood of woolly victims; nursery-maids, who have never been young, children who need never grow old; a savage and incurious race, who stare blankly at the omnibus as it goes by, and know not that a potent enchanter is passing them—a wizard, who "in forty minutes" can transport them bodily from their primitive wilds into the wealthiest and most splendid civilization of the world! And this brilliant panorama for a shilling—a single shilling for leave to pass aloft through the golden turmoil; to pass aloft, and look down through the white incense of Latakia, like Jove through the Olympian clouds, on the races of men who make haste to destruction.

And though we have seen *Lady Macbeth* a dozen times, the following account of "Catarina" in the part is so instinct with the deeper meaning of that affecting vision, that we cannot but read it with interest:—

Still Catarina was not a great singer. There she was matched often—sometimes probably excelled. But as an actress she stood alone. In this second scene she had little to say—a few passionate words of anger and entreaty. But the vignette was perfect in its way; an elaborate picture could not have been more curiously finished. She stood before the house for one breathless moment, a white-armed fury. Very beautiful, but fierce and unrelenting as the panther, as raising her white arm she points pitilessly to the chamber wherein lies the king. Such an arm! I have never seen its match. It spoke to the people expressively, eloquently as her face. What often becomes an incumbrance to an inferior artist, was with her the highest spell of her craft. In its strained and agitated muscles you could read anger, contempt, defiance, detestation; most womanly weakness, when at the end it dropped exhausted and helpless by her side. She cast it up to heaven, and its grand vehement curve invoked the vindictive gods; it clasped the neck of her Roman lover with the passion and tenderness of an Italian Aphrodite.

When the curtain fell, I found that Sadley had opened the box; so I lay back and contemplated on this royal apparition—this deep-breasted Roman matron.

But Catarina's triumph was reserved for the last act. The general conception of the act was ridiculous enough; but her acting redeemed it. She has taken off her jewels and the rich robes which befit a noble's wife; there is nothing save her white night-gown around the queen. Her small feet are bare; and though they are blue with cold, the marble floor does not chill her. She advances coldly, calmly, stilly—like the visitant of a dream. What wants the queen? She knows well, no doubt; for there is neither hesitation nor embarrassment in her gait. But look into her eyes. They are blank, expressionless, like a statue's. The lamp is there, but the light has been extinguished, or rather inverted, turned in, to illumine that inner life men call the conscience. For see, a spasm of pain contracts the pale lips, and the white hands wring each other in a fierce pressure. "Out, damned spot!" 'Tis in vain. That white arm and that little hand, all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten them again. Ay! she knows it. She will give up the fight. The fever has devoured her life, and the damned spot has eaten into her soul. What a sigh is there! 'Twas that sigh snapped the heart-strings. Back to bed, fair queen, an you list: but it matters not. The hours are numbered. No man or woman could groan that bitter groan and live. So the pale apparition passes away to her doom,—pale, but with the flush of pain still upon her cheek.

"Catarina wants us to sup with her," whispered Sadley, as the curtain fell upon the funeral train that bore the queen to burial.

"Where? In Hades?" I asked, for the spell was not yet broken.

We hear and read enough of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, yet are glad to recognize his portrait in the following brief sketch:—

D— was a remarkable man in his way. There was an exaggeration, an epigrammatic bombast in his talk at which many wiser men grinned, and which Catarina mimicked to the life. But he was a remarkable man—much more so than his critics. His political and historical creed was no doubt partly fictitious: it smacked of the insincerity which must always attach to the creed of the mere artist; but he construed it at least with the breadth and generosity of a poetic intellect. His nature was large and unselfish. He was insanely ambitious, but never base. He could abandon his principles: he never abandoned his friends. And his persevering insouciance, his obstinate nonchalance, were indomitable. Nothing could shake him from his purpose: he held on to it like grim death or an English terrier. And he did not exactly fail. He was first minister of the Oceanic Republic when he died.

Amongst the interesting pages in *Fraser* we may notice a good review of *Fraser's History of England*, and an amusing one entitled "The Zoologist about Town."

The *Dublin University Magazine* has a long biographical article on Sir E. B. Lytton, that will be attractive just now; a striking narrative, entitled "The Identification," and a third article on "Trinity College," to which we may probably return.

THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

A History of England during the Reign of George the Third. By William Massey, M.P. Vol. II.—1770-1780. J. W. Parker and Son.

We may now anticipate the immediate completion of this work, and when the remaining volumes have appeared, it will come before us as a whole for appreciation as a history. Written throughout with vigour, and distinguished by many graces of style, it possesses one other merit, rare in productions of the same character—it is purely and invariably impartial. Mr. Massey has no heroes; he has not set up his king as the demi-god of an era; his purpose is chiefly descriptive, and he varies the colours of his picture without any apparent intention to glorify one man or party at the expense of another. However, the book must be judged, from this point of view, in its entirety. As yet only two decades of the reign have been concluded; but Mr. Massey has paused to preface the second by an elaborate account of morals and fashions during the Georgian epoch, surnamed the English Augustus by the pedantic flatterers of a later day. This, again, is precluded by a glance at the progress of manners from the middle ages, through the Stuart period, and down to the moment when the Royal George, kissing his dying wife, promised to fulfil her last request, declared he would never marry again, and vowed that for her satisfaction in the tomb he would henceforth content himself with mistresses. In picturesqueness the mediæval period, of course, was superior to the eighteenth century; but the variegations of romance vanish at a closer view, even of high-born maidens in palace-towers, and of plumed knights in giant castles. The ruin, it may be conceived, fractured and moss-grown, produces a deceptive effect upon the imagination, which forgets the scullion mob that has filled the hall, the dirt and damp of the corridors, the grossness of the Plantagenet chivalry huddling upon the floor, nobles and ladies in the same dormitory with horseboys and beggars. Mr. Massey's notices of the three classes of architecture, as developed towards the close of the Tudor reign, are particularly interesting. And yet what had been gained when the dirty traditions of the first James were revived by the second Charles—a more indiscriminate and a less hypocritical libertinism—when the palace was a haunt of wantons, when murder and blasphemy defiled the king's favourites, when bullies were employed by noblemen to assassinate a poor player? If, nevertheless, the court of Charles II. presented a revolting combination of brutality and indecency, it was no worse than that of George III. Mr. Massey, we are glad to say, has been misled by none of the purchased eulogies in honour of the "first gentleman" dynasty. There is hardly any instance of grossness and profligacy since the Restoration, he remarks, which cannot be matched from the records of society during the first half, at least, of the reign of George III. The fulness and clearness with which he justifies this opinion confer a peculiar value upon his work. It is well that the good old times when George III. was king should be painted faithfully for the benefit of a sceptical generation.

The ordinary pulpits were crowded with parasites, pumps, and broken-down adventurers; the superior clergy were the agents and flunkies of the Court and aristocracy; the race of statesmen, though brilliant intellectually, were in morals utterly degenerate; men of fashion, the admiration of the day, were nothing more than the devotees of dandyism and sensuality. That silken and gold-lace era, red with paint and sickly with perfume, that

day of gewgaws and patches, of fools chattering simously on the Mall, and debauchees gambling at the taverns, rendered London the wonder of the provinces, but it converted the Court into the principal hell in the country. Then came the Duke of Grafton to St. James's with his mis, and Sandwich and Dashwood stood upon the Corinthian capitals of polished society in attitudes which would have sent less ancestral prodigates to Bridewell. The Franciscan Club, with its defiled cloisters, mock nuns, and licentious ceremonies, helped to do the work which Protestantism was supposed to be doing, and fine ladies, who imitated their husbands in the dash and glitter of their manners, gambled themselves into insolvency, and then paid for assistance—to harsh creditors or benevolent friends—the highest price of all. On the general subject of feminine education and manners Mr. Massey has the following passage:—

The manners of women were a favourite theme of satirical writers for the first half, at least, of the eighteenth century. The great writers of the age of Anne exhibit the prominent faults of the sex in those days; but neither the exquisite railery of Addison, nor the polished couplets of Pope, nor the stern censure of Swift, had the slightest effect in producing a reformation. Ladies have in all times resented or despised the discipline of satirists; nor am I aware of any instance in which wit has obtained a victory over fashion. Excepting in dress, which is the subject of ever-varying caprices, the ladies who flourished in the early part of the reign of George III. differed little from the ladies who adorned the side-box, or sauntered in Spring-garden, in the days of Anne. The same rage for play, the same appetite for scandal, the same levity of carriage, and the same licentious freedom of conversation, were still prevalent. The education of women, in the former period, was either wholly neglected, or perversely misapplied. The daughter of a country gentleman was taught the duties of a cook; sometimes, also, if her parents were ambitious that she should shine in after-life as an accomplished hostess, she received lessons from a carving-master. The cardinal duty of hospitality, as she heard it inculcated at home, was for the lady to press the guests to eat to repletion; while it was the province of the master of the house to make them drink to excess. This, perhaps, was a fitting education for a young woman who was to become the helpmate of a rude landlord, who regarded a wife as an upper servant, and who thought the company of women an irksome restraint upon the freedom of social intercourse. To a woman of any education or refinement, in English manners, house, during at least the earlier years of the Hanoverian succession, must have been an intolerable home.

Here is another picture of the regretted good old times:—

The insolence, licentiousness, and ferocity of the people, especially in the capital and other great towns, were such as a traveller would hardly now encounter in the most remote and savage regions of the globe. No well-dressed individual, of either sex, could walk the streets of London, without risk of personal insult or injury. It was, indeed, an undertaking of difficulty to pass through the streets at all. The narrow foot-way, separated from the carriage-road only by a line of unconnected stakes, or posts, at wide intervals, was frequently blocked up with chairs, wheelbarrows, and other obstructions, some of them placed there wantonly, to annoy foot-passengers. Carmen and hackney-coach drivers considered it excellent sport to splash decent people from head to foot; and when a terrified female or bewildered stranger was tumbled into the kennel, the accident was hailed with shouts of delight. Yet, on the whole, it was as safe and less disagreeable to traverse the streets on foot than in a conveyance. Chairs and carriages were upset, and collisions were constantly occurring; the least inconvenience was, that the progress of vehicles through the great thoroughfares was interrupted by the absence, or rather disregard, of regulations for the traffic. But the delay was not the only annoyance. When a stoppage took place, or an accident happened, the ears were stunned by a storm of oaths, and abusive altercation from the drivers and servants. Thieves were always ready to take advantage of the confusion, which they had themselves probably originated for their own purposes. Beggars, also, availed themselves of the opportunity to ply their trade. The dismal tale of sickness and famine was drawn out, and corroborated by horrible exhibitions. Scamps of limbs and diseased children were held up in the carriage windows of the quality. If there were ladies in the family coach, a street vocalist would probably begin chanting some filthy doggerel, of which the refrain would be taken up by the bystanders.

This part of Mr. Massey's volume is of remarkable interest. The general narrative, coming down to the Lord George Gordon riots, is full of animation, and has obviously been based upon extensive and discriminating research.

MISSIONARY ADVENTURES IN TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Missionary Adventures in Texas and Mexico. A Personal Narrative of Six Years' Sojourn in these Regions. By the Abbé Domenech. Translated from the French under the author's superintendence. Longman and Co.

The chequered and perilous existence of a Catholic missionary concerning himself to the cure of souls in the wilds of Texas and Western America, his physical and moral struggles, are here portrayed with a vivid truthfulness well calculated to arrest the sympathy of our readers. His efforts in this behalf are either very partially understood or inadequately appreciated by society. The utmost exertions of zeal, devotedness, and courage avail him not. He dies amidst the ice of the north or in the sandy deserts of the tropics. His life is one long conflict with imperative necessities, which soon undermine his constitution, and which compel him to dissipate, in providing for the commonest necessities, those energies hardly sufficient to enable him to educate those for whom he breaks the bread of life. Most persons require to be informed that Catholic missionaries, bishops, and priests, receive no stipend from their government or church; their only resource for subsistence, maintenance, journeying, building of churches, hospitals, schools, convents, and colleges, is derived from their personal industry, the offerings of their families—in general very poor—and public or private charity, with some small and inadequate contribution from the Propagation of the Faith. The entire receipts of that body for all purposes, in the space of twenty-four years, that is, from 1822 to 1846, amounted to about thirty millions of francs. The English Bible Society, in existence only a few years comparatively, had disbursed in 1851 above ninety-five millions. If to this be added the enormous outlays of the American Bible Society, the Hindostani, Anglo-Indian, and German Societies for the diffusion of Bibles and religious books in India alone, we have a total quite fabulous and incredible, in comparison with which the means at the disposal of the Romish priesthood will appear as the grain of mustard-seed mentioned in Holy Writ.

During the onward voyage the Abbé performs the impressive ceremony of a solemn high mass chanted on deck midway in the great Atlantic. Everything in that grand spectacle makes its way to the soul: the immensity of the heavens, the vast ocean, the light breeze playing through the rigging, the tiny waves that rise and fall incessantly, the ambient air filled with sweet voices and mysterious murmurings, all proclaim harmony and eternal grandeur—*vox Domini super aquas*. It is God's own eloquence speaking to the heart of man, conscious that between him and eternity there interposes but a single plank.

Poor as an apostle, and with an almost apostolic enthusiasm for his work, Father Domenech lands at Galveston, the metropolis of Texas. Soon after he encountered the Abbé Dubuis, appointed to be his *collaborateur* in evangelizing the Mexicans and Indo-Mexicans thinly peopling that vast region. They have but a single cussack between them, so that while one said mass the other walked about in his shirt-sleeves! Dubuis, feeling that a certain augmentation of his wardrobe was indispensable, makes a pair of pantaloons from an old petticoat given him by a certain widower as a burial fee for the interment of his wife. On one occasion he entreats his little congregation to excuse the sermon, seeing he had not tasted food for the last forty-eight hours. The priest of Bazonia "wears trousers of sky-blue, wide as those of a Dutch skipper or Algerian Zouave; the shape and colour of his hat baffled description." An old bottomless tin bath served him for both altar and dining-table. Nor was the poverty of these resources more remarkable than the perils to which they were hourly exposed. One day, celebrating mass in a little hovel that served as a chapel, the dogs commenced barking furiously. An Alsatian, whose rifle lay in the corner loaded, ran out to ascertain the cause. An enormous panther, chased by the hounds, had climbed into the tree overhanging the roof, ready to drop on the first unconscious passenger. To see the beast and shoot him down, was but the work of a moment. Another time, an ill-advised bear, attracted, no doubt, by the incense and chanting, entered during vespers. His curiosity was fatal, being killed, and eaten next day. The benevolent, kind-hearted Bishop of Galveston, apprehensive for the state of Domenech's health, removes him to San Antonio de Bexar. The road lay through a district lovely as Eden's garden. Rivulets murmured on all sides, and the way was bordered with flowers in such profusion, and so thickly matted together, that scarcely was a leaf or stem discernible in this *deluge* of brilliant hues. A light breeze played through the old oaks scattered here and there in this delightful garden of Nature's own culture. At one view the oaks were grouped in clumps, then whole forests of them met the eye. Sometimes they were interspersed with countless planes and sycamores. They were in a virgin forest, with herds of deer attended by their fawns, reposing in its dark shadows. It was the America of Chateaubriand. Delighted to find himself amidst vegetation so luxuriant, he was lost in admiration. But the enchantment is short-lived. The driver suddenly seizes his carbine, cocks it, examines the priming, and then leisurely places it at his feet. Danger is at hand, although he continues to hum his tune, interrupted only when he points out to him the honey-tree and those plants which cure serpents' bites. Suddenly the horses stop, snort wildly, tremble all over, plunge backwards, dashing the wagon against a tree, and smashing the pole. The honest Anglo-Mexican alights with his gun. At the same instant a panther of huge size crouches and springs on the foremost horse. A shot, and the beast rolls lifeless in the sand. Our abbé is knocked head over heels to the bottom of the wagon, and witnesses the scene from an extraordinary point of view—*à l'envers*. Reaching San Antonio without further mishap, he is lodged in the garret of the Mission, furnished with a miserable camp-bed without mattress or palliase, a crazy table and two chairs, one of which was without a bottom, and the other minus a leg; the sofa, a public coffin used to convey to the cemetery the bodies of the poor, and returned when that duty was fulfilled. Onions, garlic, pimiento, and vegetables lay thick upon the floor, which served him for a promenade for two months, for he could not walk in the town by daylight owing to the intense heat, nor outside its precincts for fear of the terrible archery of the Comanche Indians. The parish priest could not accompany a corpse to the cemetery, only a pistol-shot from his house, without an escort of armed men. "In this prison," says the missionary, "I passed long hours, musing a good deal, pacing the length and breadth of the planks, picking my steps lest I should crush the vegetables, and all the while meditating profoundly on a great variety of subjects. Close to the house was a stream of clear water, where the women bathed publicly. My window was in view of their gambolings; I was, therefore, obliged to keep it closed during the day."

The following anecdote is highly illustrative of the state of morals and manners in this portion of the Texan republic. One night, whilst Domenech slept profoundly, there came loud, repeated knocks at the door. Rising in haste, he is accosted by a youth of eighteen and his sister, entreating him to administer the last sacrament to their brother, who had been murdered by the eldest son of the family. Two horses were in readiness, one unbridled the other unsaddled. Leaping on the latter, the abbé soon arrives at the rancho of San Hyeronimo, and, guided by traces of blood, enters the cabin where the victim lay. He was stretched on a bed, bathed in his blood, and breathing heavily, with his forehead bound round with a bloody handkerchief. "I asked him if he knew me? Speechless, he made a sign of recognition. Two candles, shedding a flickering light through the cabin, a dying man, a priest praying for and consoling him, form a very simple picture, but one which has frequently been repeated during my life. And still, under the cabin's roof, in the wilderness, far from the bustle of cities, I have ever considered this picture as sublime." Abbé Domenech had not yet terminated the sacred unction, when the fratricide stalks into the room to deal his brother a finishing blow. "In an instant," says he, "I drew one of my pistols, and leveling it at his breast ordered him to retire, which he did with a very bad grace." He then examines and dresses the wounds. One of the ears had been cut off. On raising the cloth covering the wound on the breast, horror-stricken, the good father lets it fall again. The unfortunate man had received, near the heart, a blow of a hatchet, fracturing two of the ribs and severing one lobe of the lungs. Six months afterwards

he returned to this rancho, and met a man walking in the yard, pale and tottering in his gait. He asks his name, and finds it to be that of the person to whom he had given extreme unction, and believed to be dead for half a year. To be sure he was a German, with the life of a cat.

Some merry circumstances, however, now and then arise to cheer and sweeten his lonely enthusiasm. He goes to Llanos to baptize the two children of an Aleutian. His stock of German being weak, he wrote on a scrap of paper the word *taufen*, to baptize, not to confound it with *kaufen*, to buy, or *verkaufen*, to sell—words which the Yankee fondness for "doing a trade" caused to be continually resounding in his ears. Unfortunately, in the haste of departure, he loses this memorandum, and the words become confounded in his memory. Seeing a likely paterfamilias leaning against the doorpost of a cabin, he trusts to his good star, and loudly asks if he has not some children *verkaufen*—to sell. Surprise and wrath lower upon the face of the man of Alsace. He had used the wrong word evidently, and endeavours to make amends by saying he had been sent for *taufen*—to baptize two children. This was too audacious, even for a phlegmatic German, and the poor abbé received a broadside of energetic, untranslatable compliments. There was now but the remaining *taufen*. So with all mildness he remarks, "If it is neither to sell nor to buy, then it must be to baptize." The German looked at him fixedly, and discovering by his costume that he might be the priest sent for to admit his two olive-branches within the pale of the church, burst into fits of long-continued laughter, and Domenech catches his infectious hilarity.

Contrasted with this pleasant escape from a difficulty, is the conduct of a rich Greek colonist who wishes to have his child baptized in the Catholic faith. The abbé declines, owing to a very important omission in the arrangement. The father retorts that, "with his gun," he would force him to christen his son! A reprobate drunken German dies in the kennel—his relatives insolently demand the funeral service—Domenech refuses: they also threaten to shoot him! "I then," says Domenech, "quietly took off my soutane and said, 'Now you no longer have to deal with a priest, but with a Frenchman who knows how to make his dwelling respected, and who, should you unfortunately attack with fire-arms, has a brace of pistols to reply to yours.'" A mason of Castroville had asked a young girl in marriage who was pre-engaged. The worthy stone-cutter assures the priest that he will kill him and his rival also if he celebrates this marriage. It is celebrated notwithstanding, and the unsuccessful suitor, armed to the teeth, waylays the priest in a forest, but fails to effect his murderous intent.

At Matamoros, he has the honour of blessing the marriage of the living descendant of the royal Montezuma. She was twenty-four years old; her features handsome, noble, and very sweet withal; her deportment easy but listless in the extreme. The ancient glory of the Incas revealed itself in this the last scion of their race, for she said she was an orphan without kindred in the remotest degree, and that of all the magnificent possessions of her ancestors nothing remained but some fields in Texas. Six thousand dollars had been offered for them, and, fearing to be stripped of all, she accepted the miserable price, married the man she loved, and retired into obscurity; her existence unknown indeed to the world, but withal peaceful and happy.

The present Comanche Indian race are the direct descendants of the bold and warlike tribes once ruled by her royal ancestry. Their women are of wild and savage beauty, set off most effectively by a chemise of delicately tanned deer-skin, fringed with red cloth, tin, and Venetian pearls. Some wear an ornament of the teeth of wild-boars and panthers, ranged on their breasts like the brandebourgs worn by Hussars. They often join their husband in the chase, for the Comanche is a polygamist; who purchases as many wives as he fancies, at the price of a horse for each. One of these handsome Amazons wore the skin of a lion killed with her own hand; and the lion of Texas is large and formidable. She was always accompanied by an animal about the size of a cat, but of the form and appearance of a goat. Its horns were rose-coloured, its fur of the finest quality, glossy like silk and white as snow; instead of hoofs it had claws. They tempted her with an offer of five hundred francs, and the commandant's wife would have given for it a brilliant of great value. She refused both. She knew a wood, she said, where they abounded, and would, if ever she returned, catch some of these singular creatures, expressly for them.

Sickness at last compels the Abbé to seek his native climate, and, by the bishop's sanction, he sails for France. "Arriving at Lyons, my native town, it was just ten o'clock when I knocked at my mother's door. How my heart beat! 'Who is there?' 'It is I.' 'Ah! my Emmanuel!' We fell into each other's arms, and wept tears of joy. A mother's caresses are sweet at any age." After a sojourn of three weeks in the bosom of his family, he starts for Rome. He was but poorly clad, but at the Vatican a man is not judged by his dress. His Holiness receives him with accustomed benevolence. "During my life," says the author, "I had never seen features so full of sympathy, so kind, so venerable. I briefly told my adventures, and the Holy Father replied, 'I see, dear child, that you are injured to misery.' 'So much so,' I rejoined, 'that even in Rome it quits me not.'" He then frankly avows his pecuniary embarrassments, for his last five francs had totally disappeared. His Holiness smiled, and seeing my confidence in God, said, "Since you travel on the business of Providence, his vicar shall pay your travelling expenses," and suiting the action to the word, Pope Pius IX., with princely largess, gave him a large handful of gold pieces.

After a very short sojourn in France, Abbé Domenech returns to the scene of his former labours, to which want of space will not allow of our following him. The journey was not without its accompanying perils. During a voyage on the Hudson, in one of the monster steamboats that ply as far as Albany, making the distance—one hundred and fifty-six miles—in a few hours, for the trifling charge of one piastre, two contending boats weigh anchor at the same moment, and set out in a spirit of prodd rivalry. His captain, not satisfied with a speed of twenty-five—at times twenty-seven—miles an hour, had oil and grease thrown into the furnace. The boats get entangled, and there are from seven to eight hundred passengers on board. At this alarming crisis, a deputation accosts the captain, entreating him to

discontinue the dangerous contest. His answer has the true smack of Anglo-American Jack-Tar courtesy:—"You be d-d; for what you pay (one piastre), you may as well all go to h—ll. Fire!—fireman, you there! more lard in the furnace!" Their position now became fearful, when one of the passengers put an end to it by levelling a musket at the rival helmsman. The poor fellow dropped the wheel, and fell frightfully wounded.

This book requires no further recommendation from us than the analysis here given. Since the perusal of Livingstone's "Africa" we have read no traveller's journal with more instruction and pleasure. It is eminently suggestive, too. We see a Texan bishop presiding over a vast diocese, sheltered in an episcopal palace composed of "three wretched huts," but overshadowed by fig-trees, bananas, rose-laurels, grenades, and citrons. His entire worldly riches are at one time comprised in the sum of twenty-five piastres, fifteen of which he contributes to the erection of Domenech's intended church. A Jew voluntarily offers five piastres, a Jewish lady of rank, who had just purchased a ball dress, being made acquainted with the Mission's poverty, presented it as a contribution for the same purpose. "I subsequently," says the abbé, "converted it into two beautiful white chaubles." Noble example for Catholics, to see this Jewish lady foregoing all the pleasures of the ball, to aid a Catholic priest in his labour of charity!

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING.

The Art of Extempore Speaking: Hints for the Pulpit, the Senate, and the Bar. By M. Bautain, Vicar-General, and Professor at the Sorbonne, &c. Translated from the French. Bosworth and Harrison.

THE want of a system of oratory is no new one, nor can the Vicar-General claim originality in the attempt to supply it. The very preamble of Aristotle's bulky treatise recites, that "all, to a certain extent, attempt as well to sift as to maintain an argument; as well to defend themselves as to impeach. Now, of the multitude, some do this at random; others, by reason of practice, from habit; but as it is possible either way, it is plain that the case will admit of our reducing these things to a system." And how diligently he laboured to fill the void, which it would seem was, even in his time, acknowledged, is it not in the memory of those whose souls have been vexed with either the original or its Oxford translation from which we have extracted the preceding passage? But how fruitless, again, have been that immortal treatise, as well as the "Brief" of Thomas Hobbes—which alone is longer than M. Bautain's tract—is sufficiently shown by the inefficiency, as public speakers, even after considerable preparation, of the great majority of those who, attempting no higher flight than "*communis proprie dicere*," attract our sympathy when the note-book or sermon-case is mislaid, or the attack of the debater comes from an unexpected quarter.

But a few days since, while dangling in the gilded halls of palaces, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer might periphrastically term listening to some evidence in a now, alas! pestilent parliamentary committee-room, it was our fate to interchange ideas upon the subject before the committee with a worthy knight of a certain shire. The honourable member was evidently well up in his subjects; had not only views, but sound ones, very far ahead of the "loose ideas" and "vague impressions" which formed the staple of information upon it amongst members without-side the mysterious veil of office. We expressed natural surprise that this crystallized knowledge was allowed to slumber; but, with rueful face, our friend assured us that, although he had taken great interest in the matter, and though from his age, character, and position he might hope for an attentive and considerate hearing, still, whenever the subject turned up, it was always in some such form that the prearranged scheme of an oration he had carried for years in his head, or, it may be, in his pocket, "would never fit in." It was said, again, of a late member for a large borough constituency—and, we believe, most truly said—that he had not for years gone down to the House on a financial night without such a speech cut and dry as must have carried him on to the Treasury benches; but it is no less the fact that this speech was never delivered, and the country has never gained the services of one of the most able of financiers. All those whom melancholy fate compels to sit for hours and hours in "the gallery" at the unrequited task of manufacturing orations, and loudest of all, perhaps, the Speaker himself, will bear witness that if the palmy days of British senatorial oratory are not past, or to come, they are to a certainty not present. Again, the general inferiority of our pulpit eloquence is so widely admitted to lessen the influence of ministers of the Established Church, that we hear of professors of elocution, who not only lecture to large and attentive audiences in town and country, but find eager private pupils among some of the clergy, whose means enable them to attempt the attainment of a gift which may be acquired by such as have time, and will, and heart, and brains. For, as the learned author says, in discouragement of mnemonics or artificial memory,—

If your address be the expression of an idea fraught with life, it will develop itself naturally, as plants germinate, as animals grow, through the sustained action of a vital force, by an incessant organic operation, by the effusion of a living principle. It ought to issue from the depths of the soul, as the stream from its spring—*ex abundantia cordis os loquitur*, out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh.

But a heart there must be; and in that heart a fulness of feeling, manifesting itself by a plenitude of ideas, which will give in its turn plenitude of expression. The mouth speaks with ease when the heart is full; but if it is empty, the head takes its office, and it is the head which has recourse to these artificial means, for want of the inspiration which fails it.

"Fiant oratores, nascuntur poete," saith Quintilian, whose bulky Institutes of Oratory, by the way, are additional evidence of the labour, comparatively still-born before the invention of printing, devoted to the systematizing of oratory and of thinking too; and M. Bautain, taking the mind of the pupil for granted, endeavours in the work before us to induce those to cultivate and develop the natural qualities necessary to improvisation who have the good fortune to possess them; and desires, above all, to point out the signs by which any one may discover whether he be capable of speaking in public, and how, in so doing, he may succeed. For—

By the very fact of social organization, and springing out of its forms, there are constantly cases in which you may be called to speak in public, on account of the position which you fill or the duties which you discharge. Thus, committees will constantly exist in which are discussed state or municipal interests, and deliberative or board-room resolutions are passed by a majority of votes. There will always be a council of state, general and borough councils, legislative assemblies, parliaments, and committees of a hundred sorts. In the second place, there will always be tribunals where justice is dispensed, and where the interests of individuals in collision with those of the public, or with one another, have to be contended for before judges whom you must seek to convince or persuade. There will always be a system of public teaching to enlighten and train the people, whether by the addresses of scientific men or of ministers of religion: the latter of whom, teaching in the name of the Almighty, must unremittently remind men of their last end, of the best means with which to meet it, making their earthly and transitory interest subordinate to their celestial and everlasting happiness. Here, then, we have four great fields in which men are daily called on to speak in public, in order there to discuss the gravest interests of society, of family, and of individuals, or else to unfold truths more or less lofty, often hard to comprehend or to admit, and the knowledge or conviction of which is of the highest moment to the welfare of society and persons.

This elegant writer then treats at length of the qualifications for oratory, of the conception, preparation, and arrangement of a plan of intellectual and bodily preparation for speaking—although these be little in harmony with the idea of improvisation and of the discourse itself—with felicity and eloquence. He opens his twentieth chapter on "the Beginning or Exordium," wittily enough with the observation of the confidant in the comedy of *Les Plaideurs*—"What I know best is my opening"—and leads his reader gracefully along to the peroration in the twenty-fourth chapter, where we find a few sentences which must be so universally felt and acknowledged to be true, in fact, so old and stale, as some would say, yet withal so nicely put, that, if not for the amusement of the reader, at least for his possible benefit, we extract them:—

If it is difficult to begin, when one extemporises; it is still more difficult to finish—that is, to finish well. Most orators spoil their speeches by lengthiness, and prolixity is the principal disadvantage of extemporaneous speaking. In it, more than in any other, one wants time to be brief, and there is a perpetual risk of being carried away by the movement of the thoughts or the expressions.

It sometimes happens, unfortunately, that you are barely into your subject when you should end; and then, with a confused feeling of all that you have omitted, and a sense of what you might still say, you are anxious to recover lost ground in some degree, and you begin some new development when you ought to be concluding. This tardy and unseasonable yet crude after-growth has the very worst effect upon the audience, which, already fatigued, becomes impatient and listens no longer. The speaker loses his words and his trouble, and everything he adds by way of elucidating or corroborating what he has said, spoils what has gone before, destroying the impression of it. He repeats himself unconsciously, and those who still listen to him follow him with uneasiness, as men watch from shore a bark which seeks to make port and cannot. It is a less evil to turn short round and finish abruptly than thus to tack incessantly without advancing. For the greatest of a speaker's misfortunes is that he should bore. The bored hearer becomes almost an enemy. An unseasonable or awkward speaker inflicts a downright torture on those who are compelled to hear him, a torture that may amount to sickness or a nervous paroxysm. Such is the state into which a too lengthy discourse, and, above all, a never-ending peroration, plunge the audience. It is easy to calculate the dispositions it inspires and the fruit it produces.

Sometimes—and I humbly confess that I here speak from experience—the orator is still more unfortunate, if that were possible. He wants to finish, and no longer knows how, like a man who seeks to quit a house in danger, and finds all the doors shut; he runs right and left to discover an escape, and strikes against dead walls. Meanwhile, time presses, and the impatience of the public betrays itself by a repressed disturbance, some rising to go away, some moving on their seats, while a confused hum ascends towards the speaker—a too certain token that he is no longer attended to, and that he is speaking to the air, which fact only increases his agitation and perplexity. At last, as everything has an end in this world, he reaches his conclusion after some fashion or other, and war-weary, either by catching hold of the commonplace wind-up about eternal life, should he be preaching, or, under other circumstances, by some panting period which has the air of expressing a feeling or a thought, and which in nine cases out of ten fills the ear with sonorous and empty words. And thus the poor orator who could do better, and who is conscious that he has done ill, retires with lowly mien, much confused, and vowing, though rather late, that they shall not catch him in that way any more.

Alas! yet again, perhaps, shall they so catch him, even after the most laborious preparation; for there is nothing so futile as eloquence. It needs but an omission, a distraction, to break the thread of ideas and launch you into void or darkness, and then you grope in a forest, or rather struggle amid a chaos. It is a true oratorical discomfiture and rout.

Reader, if ever thou hast floundered in the Maelström of a suspended peroration, or gone astray after a Jack-a-lantern idea in the wood of foggy conclusions, *de te fabula narratur*—the voice from the Sorbonne may profit thee.

We cannot conclude our brief notice without a word of praise for the translator.

THE DEFENCE OF CAWNPORE.

The Defence of Cawnpore. By Lieut.-Colonel John Adye, C.B., Royal Artillery. Longman and Co.

It will be remembered—although the tremendous dimensions of the Indian intelligence and the rapidity of communication now-a-days cause sad confusion in civilian recollections of facts connected with the war—that the Hero of the Redan was censured gravely by certain Indian correspondents for his arrangements while in charge of Cawnpore from the 26th to the 29th of November last during the absence of Sir Colin Campbell, then en route for the relief of Lucknow. A great number of the public hastened, as a matter of course, to pull down the popular idol, whose position, as a pet of the aristocracy, indeed, served materially to whet the tooth of envy and the sharp sword of detraction. It was assumed somewhat hastily that the general was in disgrace with Sir Colin. This granted, it followed that he must have been grievously to blame; and this again granted, he became a dreadful example of favouritism, and the wickedness of those who appoint mere fire-eaters to responsible commands. In time, however, the Commander-in-Chief in India steps out of his way to thank his subordinate, and repair, as he

says, this omission in his previous despatch. This cut the foundation from the edifice of ill opinion which had been but the work of a few days, or indeed of a few hours, not to build, but to inflate; and the affair being now comparatively forgotten, except, of course, in military circles, the publication of Colonel Adye's work must necessarily appear to be a few days too late. To all, however, who are professionally curious as to the strategic difficulties of Windham's position on those miserable days, with his four hundred and fifty soldiers and forty-seven sailors, will derive pleasure from the unaffected statement of the gallant author, who was assistant-adjudant general, and give him every credit for the affectionate regard for a comrade's fair fame which induced him to step forward as its champion. In his own words, "The object with which this account has been drawn up is to relate plainly the anxieties and responsibilities of General Windham's position; to explain also the reasons of his attacking the enemy in the open field on the first day; of his defence of the city on the second; and of his arrangements for protecting the entrenchment and bridges on the third. If this account should tend to remove certain erroneous impressions which appear to have been formed on the subject, probably from a want of knowledge of details, the object in view will have been fully accomplished." We may take it, therefore, from the above hints, that our author appeals rather *ad eorum than ad populum*. Upon the professional points involved we have small pretensions to offer our criticism—from the other points of view indicated, Colonel Adye's pages are welcome.

THE SCHOLAR AND THE TROOPER.

The Scholar and the Trooper; or, Oxford during the Great Rebellion. By the Rev. W. E. Heygate, M.A.

THE author has successfully aimed at "making that portion of history embraced by the above tale more living to the reader." He has endeavoured to clothe the framework of a story with a faithful representation of the views, conversation, manners, and customs of the time—to take the reader of today, in fact, behind the scenes of history. We have numerous chronicles of the time, both printed and MS., from which it has frequently struck us that both the novelist and dramatist of our day might draw more liberally than it has occurred to them to do, and we are obliged to Mr. Heygate for the interesting realization he has afforded to a long-cherished literary project. He could have chosen no centre of operations so rich in material of all kinds as the city of Oxford. He has grouped his characters in and around the old city in so natural a manner as almost to conceal the romancer's art; and the unaffected style of the language he has adopted is a deviation from the traditional custom of those who have taken to illustrate the time of the civil wars, and no doubt much facilitated his labour of love. The action takes place between the date of the royal entry on the 14th of July, 1643, and the capitulation on the 20th of June, 1646, and comprises the sieges of 1644 and 1645-6, under Fairfax. It was a stirring period, and those who can face old books may spend many a pleasant hour over the minute records of it from which Mr. Heygate has drawn his facts. But such as insist upon taking their modicum of history in disguise—and to such only he author appeals—will find the agreeable and the useful in his pages.

The Arts.

MUSIC.

THE London air is vocal with the concerts and operas that pervade it in all directions. Formerly these entertainments were confined to the Court portion of the town, but now we have "opera here—opera there—opera everywhere."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

EWING.—On the 27th June, at Westmill Rectory, Herts, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Ewing: a daughter.
FISHER.—On the 23rd June, at Huntly, Tunbridge-wells, the wife of C. Jeddere Fisher, Esq.: a son.
TUBINI.—On the 27th June, at Highbury-crescent, Highbury, the wife of B. Tubini, Esq.: a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARLEE-LAURENCE.—On the 10th last April at St. John's Church, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, Charles Haynes Barlee, Esq., second son of the late Rev. Edward Barlee, rector of Worthingworth, Suffolk, to Amy Louisa, second daughter of the late Benjamin Laurence, Esq., formerly of Hornsey.
HALL-BARTON.—On the 8th June, at Christ Church, Hamilton, Canada West, William Hall, of Hamilton, late of Tunbridge Wells, son of William Hall, of Brighton, to Elizabeth, only daughter of J. C. Barton, of Hamilton, late of Dublin.

DEATHS.

HARRISON.—On the 24th June, at an advanced age, sincerely and deservedly respected, Elizabeth Harrison, for nearly forty years in the service of Mrs. Henry, of Burton-street.
MARKHAM.—On the 24th June, at Northampton, Christopher Markham, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.
YOUNGE.—On the 25th June, at Bicester-street, Exmouth, Major Alexander Augustus Younge, of the late St. Helena Regiment, aged 61.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, July 2.

THE Parliamentary success of certain rival projects, coupled with the expectation that the forthcoming accounts of our railways will show a further expenditure of capital during the last six months, as well as the serious decrease in most of the traffic returns, have excited a most depressing effect on the railway share market. Each day prices in most instances rule lower, and, with the exception of Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Western stock, which latter has nearly reached the point from which it usually rebounds, lower prices are anticipated, notwithstanding an increased disposition of the public to invest at present prices and to speculate for the rise. Caledonian stock is still apparently on its downward course, having experienced a fall of 6 per cent. this week. Consols continue to decline, and opened

The musical event of the week is the reappearance of Signor TAMBERLIK at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, in ROSSINI's *Otello*. He was heartily greeted, and he appears in full power and health. He produced in the duet with *Iago* the usual extraordinary effect by the production of the high chest notes, for which he is remarkable. He was encored in the "L'ira d'Averoso fato," and repeated his *tour de force* with unabated power. In the lower tones his voice seems to have suffered a trifle, but the higher are as pure and marvellous as ever. Signor RONCONI was as great as ever in *Iago*, and that is tantamount to saying the part was as finely performed as it was possible. His demoniacal joy as he sees his victim raging beneath his vindictiveness, is worthy of the greatest actor; and his musical expression is equally fine. Madame GRIST's *Desdemona* is still beautiful. The mounting of the opera was highly picturesque and truthful. At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, the reappearance of the celebrated danseuse Madame ROSATI has been the great event. Being essentially a dramatic dancer, and possessed of great powers of pantomimic expression, Madame ROSATI appeared in an act of AUBEN's ballet of *La Sonnambula*, a subject which has been so successfully illustrated by music, the drama, and by dancing. Madame ROSATI takes an equal stand with her musical and dramatic rivals, and gives to the hapless *Amina* an expression touching and remarkably interesting. The season is drawing towards a close, that is, as regards the subscriptions; but *Don Giovanni*, the incomparable musical opera after all, and *La Zingara* are being prepared, the gipsy of gipsies, is to be personated by ALBONI.

The concerts are bewildering, not only for their number but their sameness; we recollect HERR JOACHIM's performance of TARTINI's "Le Songe du Diable," but then at what concert, or rather at which concert, did we not hear it so wonderfully, so diabolically played. Where did Madame VIARDOT GARCIA execute—for if actual voice be the test she scarcely sings—the brilliant Spanish air, or PACINI's aria? There are, however, some specialities—for instance, Signor MARIO sang, for the only time during the season, at Miss KEMBLE's matinee given at Bridgewater House; first DONIZETTI's "Ange si pur," and then in a duet with Miss KEMBLE. At Madame SALLA's concert Madame GUERRABELLA made her second appearance, and sang a Russian melody delightfully; and Mr. ALBERT SMITH gave "Brown on his Travels," which says much for the comicality, but little for the music of the concert. However, Miss ARABELLA GODDARD and a host of real vocal talent fully maintained the high character of the performances. The VOCAL ASSOCIATION, under the direction of Mr. BENEDICT, have given their concluding concert of the present season, and it was conducted with the usual care and taste. The peculiarity of the programme was HERR JOACHIM's overture to SHAKESPEARE'S *Henry IV.*, which seems to have been of the class styled transcendental, a school which at present is creating some strife in the musical world. It is wild, unintelligible, and exceedingly difficult, and, like pre-Raphaelism in painting, does not encourage or patronize the beautiful. If you are pleased, the connoisseurs tell you you are wrong; if perplexed, you may in time comprehend.

The Theatrical intelligence is slight. A new farce from the French, entitled *Dying for Love*, has been brought out at the PRINCESS'S successfully. The humour is made principally by Mr. DAVID FISHER's mock-heroic determination to destroy himself; and the ladies being personated by Miss HEATH and Miss MURRAY, it agreeably passes the hour of expectation devoted to the *Merchant of Venice*. The OLYMPIC has revived a very odd little farce called the *Windmill*, in which Mrs. EMDEN enacts, archly, a miller's daughter, and Mr. LEWIS BALL a loutish lover. The characters were designed for Mr. and Mrs. KEELLY, who came out in them some dozen years since. VAUXHALL GARDENS, spite of the Thames disorder, has opened, and we note it chiefly, as three years more will complete its two hundredth year—an age which public establishments of the kind seldom reach. PEPPY and EVELYN record its foundation in 1661; and if the embankment and purification of its great adjunct—the river—take place, who knows but it may get a new lease for another hundred years. Indeed, our Garden entertainments are looking up, for CREMORNE is about to undergo a lustration by the fairest and purest of the aristocracy—and the Princess MARY and the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, have already consecrated its day entertainments.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, July 2.

ABOUT an average supply of English wheat has been received in the market this week—viz. 1030 qrs. To-day, however, the receipts were limited. On the whole, the demand ruled steady. Foreign wheat—the imports of which are 1200 qrs.—was in fair request, at very full prices, and there was a better demand for floating cargoes. Scarcely any English barley was on show, but the supply of foreign was good. The trade ruled steady, at full prices. There was rather more doing in malt, on former terms. A fair demand for oats at full quotations. The supplies from the Continent continue large. Beans, peas, and flour, dear.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, June 29.

BANKRUPT.—CHARLES CHURCHMAN, Hertford, agricultural implement factor—WILLIAM THORNE, Cripplegate-buildings, artificial flower maker—GEORGE BLACKHAM, Birmingham, grocer—JOHN FISHER, Nottingham, builder—ALFRED KNAPP and EPOCH DAVIES, Newport, Monmouthshire, builders—JOHN KING, Bradford, Wiltshire, clothier—JOSEPH SMITH, Tewkesbury, maltster—WILLIAM WALKER, Bradford, Yorkshire, wine and spirits—JOHN CROPPER, Sheffield, miller—JOHN OWEN, Rhyl, Flintshire, slate merchant—JOHN MAJOR, late of Liverpool, timber dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. PROLAR, Glasgow, tailor—T. ARNOLD, Brechin, Scotland—C. COCHRAN, Edinburgh and elsewhere, engineer—W. EDIE, Dundee, shipbroker—G. ALKMAN, Glasgow, iron merchant—T. HAMILTON, Edinburgh, timber merchant.

Friday, July 2.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—GEORGE BOYS, Park-street, Bromley, builder.

BANKRUPT.—WILLIAM REISNER, Broad-street-buildings, commission merchant—CHARLES CHRISTMAS, Farlington-street, provision merchant—GEORGE WAT, Gloucester, Lincolnshire, shoemaker—HARRY PAINE, Strand, tailor—JAMES BUNTON, Atherton, Warwickshire, printer—JAMES BATES, Carey-lane, City, lace warehouseman—JOSEPH BENNETT, Bridge-row Wharf, Piccadilly, builder—ALFRED SPARK, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, Middlesex, jeweller—HERBERT SALT, Everton, near Liverpool, boot dealer—WILLIAM AVERY, Bristol, shirt-maker and merchant—NATHANIEL BISSELL, Cross-street, Bradford, innkeeper—JOSEPH STRATFORD, Pelham-street, Bromford, baker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—WILLIAM HERBERT, Glasgow, tailor—HENRY SANDERSON, Galashiels, manufacturer—JOSEPH FORD, Water of Leith, Edinburgh, mill master.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	220	221	222	223	224	224
3 per Cent. Red.	95	96	95	95	95	95
3 per Cent. Cons.	95	95	95	95	95	95
Consols for Account	95	95	95	95	95	95
New 3 per Cent. An.	95	95	95	95	95	95
New 2 per Cent. An.	95	95	95	95	95	95
Long Ans. 1855	178	178	178	178	178	178
India Stock	178	178	178	178	178	178
Ditto Bonds, £1000	178	178	178	178	178	178
Ditto, under £1000	178	178	178	178	178	178
Ex. Bill, £1000	178	178	178	178	178	178
Ditto, £500	178	178	178	178	178	178
Ditto, Small	178	178	178	178	178	178

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds	102	Portuguese 4 per Cents	112
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents	103	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents	112
Chilian 6 per Cents	103	Russian 4 per Cents	102
Chilian 3 per Cents	95	Spanish	72
Dutch 2 per Cents	100	Spanish Committee Cert.	54
Dutch 4 per Cent. Cert.	100	of Coup. not fun.	54
Equador Bonds	20	Turkish 6 per Cents	94
Mexican Account	271	Turkish New, 4 ditto	104
Peruvian 4 per Cents	95	Venezuela 4 per Cents	95

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Monday, July 6.—Last Night but three of the Subscription, will be revived Verdi's Opera of **NINO** (Nabucco). Abigali, Gioianni, and her first appearance.

Tuesday, July 7.—Last Night but two of the Subscription, will be presented, first time this season, Ballo's Opera of **LA ZINGARA** (The Bohemian Girl).

On each occasion a favourite Ballet, in which M^{me}. Rossi and M^{lle}. Pochini will appear.

Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, NEW THEATRE.

Extra Night.—First night of **IL TROVATORE**. The Opera will commence at half-past eight.

To-morrow, Monday, July 6, a Grand Extra Night (being positively the last Extra Night but two) will be given, on which occasion will be performed, for the first time this season, Verdi's Grand Opera.

IL TROVATORE.
Principal characters by Madame Grist, Dillio, and Tagliacozzi, Signori Mario, Granini, Tagliacozzi, and Solli. Second appearance of Signor TAMBERLIK.

On Tuesday next, July 7, Rossini's celebrated Opera **OTELLO** will be repeated.

Principal characters by Madames Grist and Tagliacozzi, Signori Ronconi, Neri-Baraldi, Tagliacozzi, Polonini, and Tamberlik (his second appearance this season).

On Wednesday next, July 8, (first time this season), Schiller's Tragedy **MARIA STUARDA**.

On Wednesday **ADRIENNE LECOUVEUR**.
Adrienne Lecouvreur, by Madame Grist.

On Friday (first time in England), a New Historical Play, entitled **ELISABETTA REGINA D'INGHILTERRA**.

Elisabetta, by Madame Grist.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Friday, July 16.

GRAND FESTIVAL CONCERT, under the direction of M. Benedetti, in the large Hall, Orchestra. The following eminent artists have already accepted engagements:

M^{me}. Lemmens-Sherrington and Miss Louisa Pyne, M^{me}. Weiss and Miss Dolby, Herr Deck, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The Band, including 40 first violins, 40 second violins, 25 alto, 25 violoncello, and 25 double basses (with equal proportion of wind instruments), will number upwards of 200 performers, and be composed of the élite of the profession.

The choir, including the Vocal Association, will number 900 vocalists, being a total of 1000 performers. In the course of the concert Bach's triple concerto for three pianofortes, and Maurer's new concertante for six principal violins, so favourably received at M. Benedetti's concert at Her Majesty's Theatre, will be performed for the first time at the Crystal Palace, by the most distinguished artists, whose names will be duly announced. Conductors, M. Benedetti and Mr. Munn. Price of tickets, 2s. 6d. until Wednesday, the 14th of July; after that date the price will be 5s. Season ticket holders have the right of admission on the occasion.

MR. RAREY.—Those new Subscribers who have been unable to attend MR. RAREY'S Classes the past week will be instructed on his return from Paris about the second week in July. The Subscription list remains open at Messrs. Tattonall's, Grosvenor-place. The subscription is Ten Guinea for a Gentleman, and Fifteen Guinea for a Lady and Gentleman. Further information, and forms for subscription, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, at Mr. Rarey's office, left hand of the yard, Messrs. Tattonall's, Grosvenor-place. Office hours, 10 to 4.

FATHER THAMES AND HIS PHYSICIAN.—Dr. SEXTON will lecture on the above important subject daily at Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM (top of the Haymarket), at Four and Eight o'clock.

Admission, One Shilling.
Dr. KAHN'S NINE LECTURES ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, &c., sent, post free, direct from the Author on the receipt of Twelve Stamps.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

Have been used freely by millions of human beings of both sexes and all ages in every part of the world, and while the public press has teemed with authenticated cases of extraordinary cures in a vast variety of diseases (such as Indigestion, Scrofulous Eruptions, and Liver Complaints), there is not on public record a single case in which their use has been attended with a bad effect. None when using Holloway's Ointment and Pills need suffer the hope of cure to be counterbalanced by the fear of injury. They cannot do harm, and they must do good.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

GREY HAIR.

248, High Holborn (opposite Day and Martin's). ANNE ROSE'S Hair Dye is easily applied, producing a slight brown, dark brown, or black, permanently, 2s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. A. R.'s Hair Destroyer, or Emulsory, removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, or arms, without injuring the skin; sold at 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. A. R.'s Hair Curling Fluids make the trouble of using curl papers or irons, for immediately it is applied a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained; 2s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. The above articles are sent per post for 54 stamps in blank wrappers.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.—A table-spoonful of either of SAINSBURY'S FRUIT ESSENCES (prepared from choice fruits, and containing no chemical flavouring whatever), mixed with an ordinary tumblerful of spring water, will form a delicious beverage.—170 and 177, Strand.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. PER GALLON.

Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 55s. per dozen, French bottles and cases included, or 19s. per gallon.

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